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Culture and Leisure

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Cultural and leisure activities are essential to a shared sense of quality of life, and take many forms. At a national level these forms range across cultural heritage, creative and performing arts, literature, film and video, libraries, radio and television, sports and recreation, language and religious practice, adult education, active attachment to custom and place, and activities around the conservation and enjoyment of the natural environment.

This chapter reviews a range of cultural and leisure activity supported by the Commonwealth and its agencies, and by national non-government organisations.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Australia's heritage is drawn from its cultural and natural environments.

The cultural environment includes Aboriginal sites of all types and historic places of significance such as old towns and residential and commercial buildings, shipwrecks, streetscapes.

The natural environment ranges from sites and objects of scientific, archaeological and social importance to outstanding geological features and landscapes. Extensive areas of coastline, forest, wetlands and desert are included in national parks, nature reserves and wilderness areas, as are smaller sites, some of which are important habitats to our native flora and fauna enabling the preservation of rare and endangered species.

The functions of identifying, surveying, classifying, conserving and protecting Australia's national heritage are shared between all levels of government and statutory authorities, with assistance from academic and professional bodies, individuals and community conservation organisations such as the National Trusts in each State.

Governments support the delineation and conservation of heritage material through the provision of funding for public collections and the administration of grants in support of heritage-related activity. Statutory authorities have also been charged with providing policy advice and undertaking or sponsoring research. The Commonwealth Government works in

partnership with State and Territory Governments and also undertakes heritage activities on its own account where the implications of these actions go beyond State or local boundaries. Examples of this include the nomination of sites for World Heritage listing, the protection of Aboriginal heritage and advice about proposals which might affect the National Estate.

National Estate

Australia's National Estate comprises those natural, Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and historic places which Australians want to keep for present and future generations.

In the Australian Heritage Commission Act the National Estate is defined as:

'... those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia or the cultural environment of Australia that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations, as well as for the present community.'

Both publicly and privately-owned places form part of the National Estate. It encompasses places which are important to local communities, as well as those which are of regional or State significance, and others which have national, and sometimes international significance. The National Estate therefore includes broad stretches of coastline, desert or forest, and national parks, as well as isolated geological monuments and small areas which might provide habitats for endangered plant or animal species. It can cover whole villages and suburbs, streetscapes, single mansions, cattlemen's huts, railway yards and other reminders of Australia's industrial heritage. It includes places of Aboriginal significance such as rock engravings, galleries of rock art, fish traps, carved trees and reminders of a post-European existence such as mission stations.

Australian Heritage Commission

The Australian Heritage Commission was established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, and is the Commonwealth Government's adviser on the National Estate. One of the Commission's main tasks is compiling and maintaining the Register of the National Estate. The Register is an inventory of places which make up

Australia's natural, historic and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage. At 30 June 1993 there were over 10,000 places throughout Australia on the Register.

Listing in the Register alerts planners, decision makers, researchers and the community at large to the heritage value of places. Under section 30 of the Australian Heritage Commission Act, the Commonwealth Government is obliged not to take any action which might adversely affect a place in the Register and to seek 'feasible and prudent' alternatives. If no such alternative action exists, all reasonable measures must be taken to minimise any damaging effects. The

Commonwealth is also obliged to inform the Commission of any action it might take which could significantly affect a place in the Register and to give the Commission a reasonable opportunity to consider and comment on it. Listing does not impose any direct legal constraints on the way private, State or local government owners manage places in the Register.

The following table summarises the 8,271 historic places across States and Territories listed on the Register of the National Estate at June 1993, 2,425 of these being residential houses.

11.1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PLACES IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE AT 30 JUNE 1993

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(a)	Ext. Terr.	Total
Number listed(b)	2,662	2,118	581	722	834	1,130	97	112	15	8,271
Types of place										
Residential houses	652	850	123	141	181	446	11	20	1	2,425
Commercial buildings (shops, offices, etc.)	225	139	59	56	115	79	2	2	2	679
Hotels, motels, inns	137	78	30	26	53	75	2	5	—	406
Banks and financial institutions	61	61	20	18	14	9	—	—	—	183
Government functions										
Government buildings (parliaments, customs, town halls, etc.)	34	25	13	18	21	14	1	3	1	130
Courthouses, police stations, prisons	199	81	19	47	36	23	8	1	—	414
Libraries, hospitals, civic structures, etc.	103	61	18	21	19	11	6	4	—	243
Military barracks, bases, fortifications	45	23	11	5	12	15	12	3	—	126
Scientific research facilities	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Places of recreation (theatres, halls, race courses, etc.)	66	84	24	21	38	28	—	5	—	266
Transport and communications										
Rail, road and air transport places	52	35	13	18	15	8	8	—	—	149
Harbour facilities, ports, piers, docks, etc.	9	7	2	3	2	2	1	—	—	26
Lighthouses	24	10	3	16	6	16	2	1	—	78
Post offices, telegraph stations, etc.	67	31	14	14	22	15	5	—	—	168
Bridges	85	62	32	38	6	18	1	1	—	243
Shipwrecks	2	3	—	6	43	1	1	—	—	56

For footnotes see end of table.

11.1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PLACES IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE
AT 30 JUNE 1993 — continued

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(a)	Ext. Terr.	Total
Primary industry (agricultural, pastoral, processing, etc.)	161	194	31	54	65	143	7	18	2	675
Towns, precincts, conservation areas	209	48	15	34	31	27	4	8	2	378
Industrial sites and buildings	27	26	6	20	10	11	1	3	—	104
Mines and mineral processing works	10	11	21	15	4	2	2	—	—	65
Churches and other places of religion	205	156	75	84	59	111	4	10	1	705
Schools and places of education	134	69	15	30	37	32	1	7	—	325
Monuments and memorials	23	8	14	7	9	2	—	5	—	68
Cemeteries and graves	20	6	5	4	15	13	6	4	—	73
Parks and gardens	74	34	11	16	17	13	4	11	—	180
Historic and miscellaneous places	28	13	6	10	8	12	8	—	6	91
Historic landscapes	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8

(a) Australian Capital Territory figures include Jervis Bay. (b) Includes both registered places and places on the interim list.
Source: Australian Heritage Commission.

The following table summarises the 1,779 natural places listed in the Register of the National Estate at June 1993. National parks (531), Other reserves (598) and Landscapes

(418) were the three largest categories of natural places protected under the National Estate Register.

11.2 NUMBER OF NATURAL PLACES LISTED IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE
BY STATE/TERRITORY AND CATEGORY AT 30 JUNE 1993

Category	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(a)	Ext. Terr.	Total
Number listed (b)	408	192	259	360	227	230	60	27	16	1,779
Category (number of places)										
National parks	70	41	164	152	45	44	12	2	1	531
Other reserves	168	87	47	68	130	70	16	5	7	598
Wilderness areas	23	13	18	23	6	19	3	2	—	107
Marine regions	8	7	17	20	14	20	2	—	3	91
Geological monuments	71	12	25	66	19	33	5	9	2	242
Wetlands	55	21	48	68	49	31	9	—	—	281
Arid regions	6	1	5	39	42	—	10	—	—	103
Alpine regions	1	31	—	—	—	18	—	1	—	51
Endangered species habitat	65	27	23	68	28	56	14	5	3	289
Landscapes	180	44	46	50	36	53	3	3	3	418
Miscellaneous	16	9	5	15	9	2	15	7	—	78

(a) Australian Capital Territory figures include Jervis Bay Territory. (b) Includes both places in the Register and on the Interim List. Note that the sum of columns in this table do not total number of sites in each State as individual sites may be represented in more than one category.

Source: Australian Heritage Commission, Annual Report, 1992-93.

Table 11.3 provides a summary of the types of Aboriginal places listed on the Register of the National Estate. The table reflects the national estate significance of the Aboriginal places on the register. Most of these places

encompass a number of Aboriginal sites. There are many thousands of sites covering a wide range of site types on the Register. At present there are no Torres Strait Islander places on the Register of the National Estate.

Current Heritage Commission priorities are designed to redress this situation.

In 1993, 814 Aboriginal places were listed on the National Estate Register. The two major

place types protected under the National Estate, namely Aboriginal art sites (196) and Aboriginal site complexes (105) accounted for a total of 37 per cent of all places listed on the Register.

11.3 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PLACES IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE AS AT JUNE 1993

<i>Types of place</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Occupation site	16	8	6	18	9	26	3	2	88
Shell midden	13	15	15	5	—	18	—	—	66
Fish/eel trap	3	3	4	6	1	—	1	—	18
Hunting hides/traps	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Grinding grooves	7	8	2	—	—	—	—	2	19
Quarries	3	7	7	10	3	5	—	1	36
Wells	1	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	11
Modified trees (scarred and carved)	23	8	9	2	2	—	—	1	45
Art sites	65	16	26	41	25	6	15	2	196
Stone arrangements	9	4	25	8	3	3	—	1	53
Ceremonial sites	5	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	18
Sites of spiritual or mythological significance	21	—	9	10	8	—	33	1	82
Burials/cemeteries/graves	10	12	2	1	1	2	1	—	29
Historic/contact sites	15	9	2	6	6	1	5	—	44
Site complexes	18	4	15	18	15	12	23	—	105
Organic resource area	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total of Aboriginal places listed(b)	209	100	135	132	73	74	81	10	814

(a) Australian Capital Territory figures include Jervis Bay Territory. (b) Includes registered places and places on the interim list.
Source: *Australian Heritage Commission*.

National Trusts

The Australian Council of National Trusts is the national coordinating body for one of Australia's largest conservation organisations, the National Trust, comprising eight member State and Territory National Trusts.

As a community organisation, independent of government and sectional interests, the mission of the National Trust movement is to ensure the conservation of Australia's heritage through leadership, involvement and education.

The National Trust movement in Australia has the largest heritage register of places in the country. Totalling more than 22,000 places, the National Trust register has formed the basis for all other registers of protected areas in Australia today.

Through lobbying, practical and educational activities, the National Trust is involved in conserving lands and buildings of aesthetic,

historic, scientific, social and other special values. The Trusts' aim is to influence governments and other bodies, local, national and international, to act to conserve such values and to promote public appreciation, knowledge and enjoyment of such places.

State and Territory National Trusts own or manage a wide variety of properties from historic buildings and nature reserves to gardens and historic transport.

In 1992–93, the National Trust movement issued over 44,200 family, individual and concessional memberships, equalling approximately 75,000 and has members Australia wide.

Usage of national parks

In the 12 months prior to May 1992, 63 per cent of Australians over 18 years old had visited a heritage area, national or State park, according to a household-based survey

conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in May 1992.

There was some variation in the percentages between States and Territories. Victoria had the lowest proportion, with 61 per cent of its population having visited a park or heritage

area. In contrast, people from the Northern Territory (75%) and Western Australia (68%) were the most likely to have been to a park. Households composed of a couple with dependent child(ren) were the most frequent visitors to a heritage area or park in the previous 12 months, at 72 per cent.

11.4 VISITED HERITAGE AREA, NATIONAL OR STATE PARK IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, MAY 1992

Visited	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
'000									
Yes	2,670.8	1,958.0	1,298.7	697.0	808.7	216.3	70.0	129.4	7,848.9
No	1,542.7	1,233.6	792.1	375.1	374.0	111.6	23.7	72.1	4,524.8
Don't know	30.2	38.6	12.1	3.5	6.2	1.3	**	4.5	96.4
Total	4,243.8	3,230.1	2,102.9	1,075.6	1,188.9	329.1	93.6	206.0	12,470.1
PER CENT									
Yes	62.9	60.6	61.8	64.8	68.0	65.7	74.7	62.8	62.9
No	36.4	38.2	37.7	34.9	31.5	33.9	25.3	35.0	36.3
Don't know	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	**	2.2	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *Environmental Issues — Peoples' Views and Practices (4602.0)*.

Aboriginal cultural heritage

Aborigines have lived in Australia for at least 40,000 years. Before European settlement Aborigines left no written records, so deduction from archaeological and anthropological evidence is the principal process in amending and advancing new theories about their history. An article on the history and culture of Aboriginal Australia appeared in the 1994 Year Book.

While the past 200 years has seen the erosion of much of the traditional fabric of Aboriginal lifestyle, in many communities the arts remain an integral part of social and religious life. The arts have also acquired the new emphasis of reinforcing Aboriginal identity and asserting traditional values in the face of an encroaching wider community. For many Aboriginal artists and craftspeople, the arts also provide an important and culturally relevant means of income.

Aboriginal heritage protection. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) has responsibility for the administration of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

The Act preserves and protects places, areas and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. The legislation complements existing State and Territory laws and is intended to be used only as a last resort where those laws are considered not to provide effective protection of significant areas and objects from injury or desecration, or where there is an unwillingness to invoke those laws.

Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS).

The Institute's functions are to undertake and promote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander studies in areas such as the arts, education, languages, health, history, archaeology, sociology, anthropology, and contemporary social issues.

The Institute is central to Aboriginal studies research and supports research through the provision of grants and the employment of research staff, including visiting research fellows. The Institute publishes some of the works resulting from this research as well as books on all aspects of Aboriginal studies along with microfiche, musical recordings on disc and cassette, film, videos, journals, an

annual report and an annual bibliography of material accessioned into the library.

The AIATSIS library is the largest library resource centre for information about the traditional and contemporary cultures and life styles of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Tapes, pictures and photographs which are unique records of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture are preserved in environmentally-controlled vaults.

Languages — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The 1991 Population Census recorded that many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people spoke a language other than English at home. This was especially so in remote and rural

areas. In total, one in five (over 43,000) people indicated that they spoke an indigenous language at home. This proportion was highest in the Northern Territory where 79 per cent of the indigenous population aged 5 years and over indicated that they spoke an indigenous language. This was followed by South Australia and Western Australia with about one-quarter of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population speaking an indigenous language at home. In the more urbanised States of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, however, very few Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (less than 2%) indicated that they spoke an indigenous language at home.

11.5 ABORIGINALS AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS AGED 5 YEARS AND OVER: INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES AND PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH, 1991 CENSUS

	<i>Persons speaking an indigenous language</i>		<i>Proficiency in English</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Very well</i>	<i>Well</i>	<i>Not well</i>	<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	
New South Wales	573	1.0	440	61	33	7	32	573
Victoria	158	1.2	129	16	9	—	4	158
Queensland	6,004	10.3	2,057	2,534	1,027	197	189	6,004
South Australia	3,143	23.5	838	835	1,047	363	60	3,143
Western Australia	7,823	23.2	2,910	3,171	1,350	252	140	7,823
Tasmania	17	0.2	12	2	3	—	—	17
Northern Territory	25,753	79.0	4,998	10,531	7,293	2,627	304	25,753
Australian Capital Territory	28	1.9	28	—	—	—	—	28
Australia	43,499	19.9	11,412	17,150	10,762	3,446	729	43,499

Source: Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population — 1991 Census (2740.0).

Government support for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural activity.

The Australia Council's annual support budget for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts was just over \$4 million in 1991–92 and was \$4.3 million in 1992–93. Support in this area is administered by the Council's Aboriginal Arts Committee and specialist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artform advisory committees.

The development of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts and culture is also assisted by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC). Under the National Art and Craft Industry Strategy, some \$3.8 million was provided in 1992–93 to develop appropriate infrastructures and support for

artists and craft workers. Core funding was provided to 24 community-based arts centres to assist arts and crafts projects. Assistance in management, promotion and marketing was also provided.

Protection of movable cultural heritage

The *Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986* provides safeguards for the retention of those objects of the greatest heritage significance by requiring export permits for particular categories of objects of cultural significance which owners wish to send or take out of the country.

As a general rule, objects of Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage comprising bark and log coffins, human remains, rock art, and carved trees are not allowed to be sent or taken out of the country.

Objects that may be exported (temporarily or permanently) at the discretion of the Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories include:

- archaeological and ethnographic objects;
- some Aboriginal heritage objects;
- objects of geological, scientific or technological interest;
- military objects;
- pieces of decorative art, fine arts, books, film and sound recordings;
- numismatic and philatelic objects; and
- objects of social history.

MUSEUMS AND ART MUSEUMS

Museums are defined by the International Council of Museums as 'institutions, generally housed in one or more buildings, primarily engaged in the collection, acquisition, conservation and exhibition of the material evidence of people, their culture and environment, for the purpose of education and enjoyment by the general public and/or specialists'. Museums include art museums and historical theme parks such as Sovereign Hill, but exclude commercial art galleries as they are regarded, for statistical purposes, as being retail outlets.

National Museum of Australia

The National Museum of Australia is developing as a museum for all Australians. It operates from two venues in Canberra and through national outreach programs. It is anticipated that a permanent home for the Museum will be built by 1997.

The Museum's collection reflects its three integrated themes: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Culture; Australian Society and History; and People's Interaction with the Environment. There are approximately 170,000 objects in the collection ranging from a series of historic Hills hoists to an extensive Aboriginal art collection.

The Yarramundi Visitor Centre on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin in Canberra attracted 23,545 visitors during 1992-93.

The Museum's second venue in Canberra, Old Parliament House, opened to the public in December 1992. The Museum mounts exhibitions and conducts guided tours of key heritage areas of the building. In just under 12 months since it reopened, 100,000 people had visited Old Parliament House.

Australian National Maritime Museum

The Australian National Maritime Museum, at Darling Harbour, Sydney, was established by the Commonwealth Government to be Australia's prime cultural resource for increasing and communicating knowledge, appreciation and enjoyment of Australia's past and continuing involvement with its waterways and the sea.

In 1992-93, the Museum's first full financial year since it opened its doors in November 1991, attendances totalled 262,590.

Four galleries house the permanent exhibitions, including the largest, the ANZ Tall Gallery, and the USA Gallery which is funded by a \$US5 million Bicentennial gift from the USA.

The Museum presents its exhibitions on six themes:

- Discovery — the finding of Australia;
- Passengers — the long sea voyage;
- Commerce — the working sea;
- Navy — protecting Australia;
- Leisure — sun, surf and sails; and
- Australia-USA — linked by the sea.

In front of its building the Museum has two 90-metre long finger wharves to moor a fleet of 15 vessels which include historic vessels that were New Zealand and Norway's Bicentennial gifts to Australia. A list of these can be found in the 1992 Year Book.

Australian War Memorial

The Australian War Memorial commemorates the sacrifice of Australian servicemen and women who died as a result of wars or warlike operations, from the Sudan campaigns to Viet Nam. The War Memorial will also be acquiring material relating to Australian involvement in peacekeeping operations. Its

mission is to assist Australians to remember, interpret and understand the Australian experience of war and its enduring impact on Australian society. The Memorial building opened in Canberra in 1941.

The commemorative area includes the glass-mosaic Hall of Memory, cloisters containing bronze panels of the Roll of Honour bearing 102,000 names, and the courtyard in which there is a Pool of Reflection and the Eternal Flame. The national Anzac Day and Remembrance Day services attended by the Governor-General are held at the Stone of Remembrance in front of the building. Other wreath-laying ceremonies are also conducted at the Commemoration Stone in the courtyard. The Tomb of the Unknown Australian Soldier, in the Hall of Memory, was added on November 11, 1993.

The Memorial also fulfils its commemorative role by being a significant museum, art gallery, and centre of research into Australian military history.

The Research Centre preserves and makes available records of Australia's participation in armed conflicts and the effects these have had on Australian society. It houses the Printed and Written Records Collection and the Photograph, Film and Sound Collections. These collections include over 80,000 volumes of books and periodicals, leaflets, postcards, personal diaries and letters, official documents, newspapers, and newspaper cuttings, a large collection of maps, over 800,000 photographs (200,000 of which are on an image database), some 600 kilometres of cinefilm and over 500 hours of sound recordings. The period covered by the collections includes the 19th Century, World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Malaysian Conflict, the Viet Nam War and Australian Peace Keeping Operations. The Research Centre is open to the public for reference and research.

The Memorial's vast and varied collections include over 50,000 war relics ranging from aircraft to commemorative badges, 25,000 works of art including oils, watercolours, drawings, sculptures and posters, as well as extensive valuable official and personal documents and audio-visual records. The Memorial houses 50 Victoria Crosses, the largest such collection in the world. The War Memorial attracts approximately one million visitors each year.

Other collections

For information about other institutions such as the National Gallery of Australia and Science and Technology Centres refer to *Year Book Australia 1994*.

Attendances

An estimated 3.6 million people aged 18 years and over attended a museum at least once in the year ended June 1991.

11.6 ATTENDANCE AT MUSEUMS, 1990-91 ('000)

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Attendees</i>	<i>Total visits</i>
New South Wales	1,215.2	2,620
Victoria	849.1	1,830
Queensland	559.7	1,210
South Australia	374.3	920
Western Australia	376.9	910
Tasmania	117.3	320
Northern Territory	41.6	130
Australian Capital Territory	98.8	310
Australia	3,632.9	8,250

Source: ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, June 1991.

2.9 million people attended an art museum at least once over the same period.

11.7 ATTENDANCE AT ART MUSEUMS, 1990-91 ('000)

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Attendees</i>	<i>Total visits</i>
New South Wales	891.2	2,830
Victoria	756.3	2,760
Queensland	482.5	1,470
South Australia	249.0	810
Western Australia	304.1	1,030
Tasmania	89.1	330
Northern Territory	31.9	140
Australian Capital Territory	82.7	340
Australia	2,886.8	9,710

Source: ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, June 1991.

An annual survey of museums, art museums and public galleries in Australia and New Zealand by the Australia Council revealed an increase of 4 per cent in attendances at museums and an increase of 13 per cent in

attendances at art museums between 1990–91 and 1991–92.

BOTANIC GARDENS

Australian National Botanic Gardens

The Australian National Botanic Gardens occupy a 90 hectare site on the lower slopes of Black Mountain in Canberra. Over 40 hectares of this site are developed at this stage. The Gardens' mission is to grow, study and promote Australia's flora.

Officially opened in 1970, they comprise the largest living collection of Australian native plants with over 6,000 species in cultivation. The associated herbarium houses over 272,000 specimens.

An annex of approximately 80 hectares was established at Jervis Bay in 1951 to cultivate frost tender plants under more favourable conditions than those prevailing in Canberra, and to establish a collection of native plants representative of the flora of the Jervis Bay region.

There are about 400,000 visits to the Gardens in Canberra each year and about 55,000 visits to the annex at Jervis Bay.

Horticultural, botanical and biological research is an important aspect of the Garden's activities and special emphasis is placed on the study and cultivation of endangered species. The Garden's collection of over 10,000 photographs of Australian native plants is made available to publishers and researchers and the Australian Network for Plant Conservation and the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority are based at the Gardens.

The Australian Biological Resources Study which publishes the *Flora of Australia* and the *Fauna of Australia* is located within the Gardens.

Botanical gardens usage

An ABS survey of botanical gardens usage around Australia in November 1993 indicated that 41.0 per cent of persons aged 18 years and over had visited at least one botanical garden in the 12 months prior to the survey. The highest participation rate for females was in the 25 to 34 year age group at 54.1 per cent and the highest participation rate for males was 45.6 per cent for the 35 to 44 year age group. Females in the 35 to 44 year age group also rated highly at 50.7 per cent.

11.8 PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER: WHETHER VISITED AT LEAST ONE BOTANICAL GARDEN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE AND SEX, NOVEMBER 1993
(per cent)

Visited at least one botanical garden	Age group (years)							Total	No. of persons ('000)
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	>64		
MALES									
Yes	34.1	37.5	45.6	42.4	39.7	30.5	26.3	37.8	2,348
No	65.9	62.5	54.4	57.6	60.3	69.5	73.7	62.2	3,864
FEMALES									
Yes	43.1	54.1	50.7	37.6	49.1	26.8	33.3	44.1	2,824
No	59.9	45.9	49.3	62.4	50.9	73.2	66.7	55.9	3,584
PERSONS									
Yes	38.6	45.9	48.2	40.1	44.3	28.6	30.2	41.0	5,172
No	61.4	54.1	51.8	59.9	55.7	71.4	69.8	59.0	7,448
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12,620

Source: Population Survey Monitor, Australia, November 1993 (4103.0).

LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

A concentration of library functions appropriate to the national reference, curatorial and bibliographic services, and the national archival service for the Commonwealth administration, are provided by the National Library of Australia and the Australian Archives, respectively.

National Library of Australia

The National Library, the six State and two Territory library services are responsible for the acquisition and conservation of copies of all significant publications originating in Australia. They also provide advice and

support, interlibrary loans and other extension services to other libraries; and research, information, and reference facilities and services to the public.

A detailed description of the National Library and its holdings, the National Bibliographic Control System, the National Bibliographic Database, the Australian Bibliographic Network, the National Libraries Online Information and Interlibrary Lending Services, and the international and national coordination roles of the National Library can be found in *Year Book Australia 1991*.

Details of National Library holdings are shown below.

11.9 NATIONAL LIBRARY HOLDINGS

	1991	1992	1993
Collection volumes(a) (million)	4.625	4.709	4.796
Serial titles	200,503	214,396	211,526
Paintings, drawings and prints	40,490	40,837	40,957
Photographs	513,649	524,896	531,234
Manuscripts (in shelf metres)	8,560	8,884	8,991
Music scores	153,817	159,461	166,132
Maps	408,375	420,131	458,186
Films and video cassettes	23,966	24,789	23,027
Aerial photographs	563,843	728,903	728,902
Oral history and folklore collection tape recordings	57,625	63,486	(b)45,050

(a) Includes microform equivalents. (b) Reduction in tape recordings held is a result of transferring current affairs tapes to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library.

Source: *National Library of Australia*.

Other Commonwealth libraries

Other Commonwealth libraries are located in government organisations including the Patent Office, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the Australian Heritage Commission, the Commonwealth Parliament, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Antarctic Division. For more detailed information on these libraries see *Year Book Australia 1991*.

Public Lending Right Scheme

The Public Lending Right Scheme, established by the Commonwealth Government in 1974, compensates eligible creators and publishers for loss of royalties on sales of books when copies of their books are available for loan in public lending libraries. Eligible books must be created by Australian citizens and/or

residents and meet certain eligibility criteria. The *Public Lending Right Act 1985*, placing the Scheme on a statutory basis, began operation on 1 July 1987.

In 1992-93 the Government provided \$4.1 million for payments and administration. The Scheme's 1992-93 payments to eligible claimants totalled \$3.8 million. Payments to creators and publishers are based on annual sample surveys of bookstocks of public lending libraries throughout Australia.

The number of new claims registered for the 1992-93 program was 4,274. The total number of claims received by the Public Lending Right unit since the Scheme's inception in 1974 was 63,602 as at 30 June 1993.

Eligible creators (maximum of 5 per book) may include authors, editors, illustrators, translators or compilers. Eligible publishers are

publishers whose business consists wholly or substantially of the publication of books and who regularly publish in Australia. Self-publishing creators are also eligible publishers, as are non-profit organisations that publish to further their aims and objectives. Beneficiary claims for deceased creator's Public Lending Right may be made by surviving claimants, including spouse, children, and in some cases, companions.

As part of the operation of the Public Lending Right Scheme, surveys of public library book stocks are conducted. Results of surveys for 1987-93 are shown below.

11.10 PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKSTOCK (million)

Year	Bookstock
1987	26.2
1988	26.8
1989	27.4
1990	27.9
1991	28.4
1992	29.1
1993	29.1

Source: *The Public Lending Right Scheme, Australian Cultural Development Office.*

Use of libraries

In the 12 months to June 1991, 37 per cent of the population aged 18 years and over (4.4 million people) had used a library at least once. There was a significant difference in the use of libraries by women (43%) compared with men (30%).

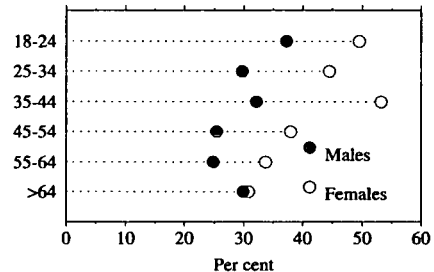
For all age categories, females had a higher participation rate than males. Participation rates ranged from 53.4 per cent for females aged 35 to 44 years to 25.0 per cent for males aged 55 to 64 years. People with Bachelor or higher degrees had a higher participation rate (62.8%) than people with no qualifications (30.2%).

11.11 ATTENDANCE AT LIBRARIES, 1990-91 ('000)

State/Territory	Attendees	Total visits
New South Wales	1,409.1	22,990
Victoria	1,142.5	19,170
Queensland	713.0	11,340
South Australia	423.2	7,240
Western Australia	496.8	7,830
Tasmania	129.9	2,050
Northern Territory	37.7	710
Australian Capital Territory	90.2	1,490
Australia	4,442.5	72,820

Source: *ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, June 1991.*

11.12 PARTICIPATION RATES, LIBRARIES, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1990-91



Source: *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, June 1991 (4114.0).*

Archives and records

Archives are institutions whose primary function is the permanent preservation of unique records selected because of their administrative, financial, legal or other information value, and which are generally no longer required for the conduct of current activities by government agencies, non-government organisations or private individuals. While much archival work is an adjunct to other activity, there is a growing number of archival bodies, funded by governments and private sources, employing specialist staff to serve the legal, administrative and research needs of individuals and organisations.

Some State and Territory archives have been established as separate authorities (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory). Others still operate broadly under State library control.

In addition, archives have been established by some churches, business corporations, universities and city councils. The Australian War Memorial collects private material concerning Australians at war and is also custodian of certain official Commonwealth records relating to war or warlike operations. The National Film and Sound Archive collects cultural material relevant to the film and sound media. Other corporate and private records continue to be collected by some State archives offices, libraries and universities.

Many of the bodies in the archives or records field are members of the Australian Council of Archives which provides a means of promoting cooperation on issues of common concern.

Australian Archives

Australian Archives is the organisation established by the *Archives Act 1983*, responsible for the broad management of the range of Commonwealth records. The Archives administers the legislative framework for Commonwealth records management (including arrangements for the disposal of records), identifies and documents records, provides appropriate custody and preservation arrangements (including archival storage) and makes records available under the law. Records covered by the Act occur in all

formats, from files and index cards through architectural models and photographs, films and video tapes to optical disks, computer databases, tapes and disks.

Australian Archives' charter covers both records in the organisation's custody and material that is still in use by Commonwealth agencies. The majority of records with which the Archives is concerned were created by the Commonwealth administration, encompassing public service departments, statutory authorities, military units, committees, royal commissions and other bodies. The Archives also has responsibilities in relation to the records of Parliament and the courts. While most Commonwealth records date from 1901, significant quantities of nineteenth century records are also in the Archives' custody.

The organisation's services are primarily delivered through eight regional offices located in Canberra, each State capital and Darwin. A subregional office is also maintained in Townsville. The number of inquiries and visits to the Archives search rooms has continued to increase each year. There were 27,079 inquiries from members of the public and 3,315 inquiries from Commonwealth agencies, representing a seven per cent increase on inquiries in 1991-92. Visits to search rooms increased from 13,891 in 1991-92 to 15,327 in 1992-93.

11.13 AUSTRALIAN ARCHIVES: USAGE OF INFORMATION SERVICES

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Use by Commonwealth agencies			
Reference enquiries received	2,248	2,548	3,315
Visits to search rooms	587	1,031	1,737
Requests received by lending service	161,456	160,674	159,951
Record items handled			
Record items issued/returned in search rooms	3,874	6,512	9,917
Record items issued by lending service	134,320	134,493	138,129
Record items returned to lending service	110,959	113,616	116,822
Total record items handled	249,153	254,621	264,868
Use by the public			
Reference enquiries received	20,183	25,799	27,079
Search tickets issued	2,360	3,215	3,294
Visits to search rooms	8,931	12,860	13,590
Record items handled			
Record items made available in search rooms	31,255	40,755	50,961
Use by Commonwealth agencies and the public			
Reference enquiries received	22,431	28,347	30,394
Visits to search rooms	9,518	13,891	15,327
Record items handled	280,408	295,376	315,829

Source: Australian Archives, *Annual Report, 1992-93*.

MUSIC AND PERFORMING ARTS

Overview of music and performing arts

The ABS Survey of Music and Performing Arts in Australia in 1991 identified 459 organisations engaged in presenting music and performing arts (excluding those involved in popular music, for example, rock, jazz, etc.) in 1991. Of these organisations, 197 presented mainly theatre performances, 172 were classified as symphony orchestras, chamber or choral groups, 41 presented opera and music theatre and 49 presented mainly dance performances. The survey also collected data about 13 major musicals performed in 1991.

Survey results indicated that 8.5 million patrons paid \$182.7 million to attend 34,113 performances given by music and performing arts organisations. Organisations involved in theatre presented the most performances (24,613) and had the most people attending (3.5 million), while the 13 major musical productions attracted 2.1 million patrons to only 2,084 performances. 21,445 performances (63% of all performances) were given by organisations which received some form of government subsidy. These performances were attended by 4.9 million patrons (58% of all attendances). 12,668 performances were given by organisations which did not receive any financial assistance from government and 3.6 million patrons attended these performances.

11.14 NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES AND ATTENDANCES, BY TYPE OF MUSIC AND PERFORMING ARTS ORGANISATION, BY GOVERNMENT SUBSIDISED AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS(a)(b), 1991

Type of music and performing arts organisation	Government subsidised organisations		Other organisations		Total all organisations	
	Number of per- formances	Number of paid attendances	Number of per- formances	Number of paid attendances	Number of per- formances	Number of paid attendances
	no.	'000	no.	'000	no.	'000
Theatre organisations	16,122	2,440	8,491	1,013	24,613	3,453
Opera and music theatre organisations(c)	567	538	2,458	2,173	3,025	2,711
Symphony orchestra, chamber and choral groups	2,483	1,150	253	71	2,736	1,220
Dance organisations	2,273	760	1,466	348	3,739	1,108
Total	21,445	4,888	12,668	3,604	34,113	8,492

(a) Excludes organisations mainly involved in popular music (for example, rock, jazz etc.). (b) Includes performances and attendances overseas by Australian-based organisations. (c) Includes performances of/attendances at major musicals.

Source: Music and Performing Arts, Australia, 1991 (4116.0).

11.15 MUSIC AND PERFORMING ARTS: NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES AND ATTENDANCES(a)(b), 1991

Location where performance given	Total all organisations	
	Number of performances	Number of paid attendances
	no.	'000
New South Wales	11,067	2,849
Victoria	9,853	2,619
Queensland	4,387	1,094
South Australia	2,537	635
Western Australia	2,742	585
Tasmania	1,026	142
Northern Territory	176	26
Australian Capital Territory	1,895	221
Overseas(c)	430	321
Total	34,113	8,492

(a) Excludes organisations mainly involved in popular music (for example, rock, jazz etc.). (b) Includes performances of/attendances at major musicals. (c) Performances and attendances overseas by Australian-based organisations.

Source: *Music and Performing Arts, Australia, 1991* (4116.0).

In 1991, music and performing arts organisations received \$297.2 million in revenue. Of this, \$182.7 million was obtained through the box office and subscription sales, whilst \$81.4 million came from government grants. A further \$13.8 million was received

in sponsorship and donations. The biggest income generators were 13 major musicals which generated \$91.3 million. A summary of revenue and expenditure for these music and performing arts organisations is outlined in the following table.

11.16 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, ALL TYPES OF MUSIC AND PERFORMING ARTS ORGANISATIONS(a), 1991 (\$'000)

Revenue item	Theatre (other than opera & music theatre)	Opera & music theatre Major musicals	Other	Symphony orchestra, chamber & choral group	Dance	Total all activities
REVENUE						
Box office, subscriptions, sales etc.	36,810	86,531	25,799	18,255	15,349	182,744
Sponsorship and donations	2,619	1,338	5,324	1,830	2,733	13,844
Government grants	21,980		13,328	34,872	11,186	81,366
Other income	6,502	3,478	4,298	2,533	2,482	19,292
Total revenue	67,911	91,346	48,748	57,490	31,751	297,246
EXPENDITURE						
Overseas artists fees	506	707	1,937	2,319	90	5,560
Contract fees, wages and salaries paid to Australian artists and all other staff	33,672	19,216	20,638	38,303	13,074	124,901
Travel expenses and allowances paid to Australian staff	2,197	2,582	2,508	1,524	1,477	10,287
Marketing and promotion expenses	6,573	7,661	5,099	3,347	3,680	26,359
Hire of venues	5,174	11,116	6,680	2,264	2,400	27,634
Production costs	7,843	10,528	4,387	2,017	4,773	29,549
Other expenses	11,946	16,647	8,870	7,738	6,199	51,400
Total expenses	67,910	68,457	50,119	57,512	31,694	275,691

(a) Excludes data from organisations mainly involved in popular music (for example, rock, jazz, etc.).

Source: *Music and Performing Arts, Australia, 1991* (4116.0).

1,957 persons (1,023 males, 934 females) were employed as full-time permanent employees by Australia-based music and performing arts organisations. 1,026 (52%) of full-time employees were employed as performing artists, followed by 467 (24%) other personnel; 295 (15%) technical personnel; and 169 (9%) other artistic/support staff. A similar distribution occurred with permanent part-time staff of whom an additional 434 persons (188 males, 246 females) were employed in 1991 by music and performing arts organisations. A further 1,305 persons (765 males, 540

females), were employed by major musicals during 1991.

The Australian Ballet

The Australian Ballet was established in 1961 as the nation's classical ballet company. The company now performs in Australian capital cities every year and regularly tours overseas. The Australian Ballet has an international reputation as one of the top ballet companies in the world. It is based at The Australian Ballet Centre, South Melbourne, in the Arts City precinct.

11.17 THE AUSTRALIAN BALLET: PERFORMANCE AND EMPLOYMENT

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
PERFORMANCES						
Theatres in Australia						
New South Wales	81	80	87	84	82	80
Victoria	70	58	60	61	64	60
Queensland	—	10	—	10	12	—
South Australia	12	—	12	7	10	10
Western Australia	—	—	7	—	—	9
Australian Capital Territory	—	6	6	—	6	—
Other venues in Australia						
Myer Music Bowl, Melbourne	—	1	1	1	—	—
ABC TV-FM simulcasts	—	1	2	1	—	—
Performances overseas	20	37	14	22	—	27
Total performances	183	192	188	187	175	186
EMPLOYMENT						
Dancers	54	60	60	60	60	64
Staff						
Artistic	6	6	8	7	8	8
Music	4	5	4	5	4	4
Production & theatre	32	30	29	27	29	30
Marketing & publicity	9	10	15	11	11	13
Administration & finance	19	21	20	21	20	21
Total employment	124	132	136	131	132	140

Source: *The Australian Ballet*.

The Australian Opera

The Australian Opera is the largest performing arts organisation in Australia, employing more than 200 permanent staff including

30 principal artists and a chorus of 50. In addition it employs more than 500 casuals each year, including celebrated international singers.

11.18 THE AUSTRALIAN OPERA: PERFORMANCES, ATTENDANCES AND SOURCES OF INCOME

	1990	1991	1992
Salaries and wages paid (\$ million)	13.7	18.4	20.8
Performances	236	218	211
Attendances	307,656	292,506	285,376
Box office, donations and other income (\$ million)	20.4	21.3	22.7
Government grants (\$ million)	7.8	8.1	8.1

Source: *The Australian Opera, Annual Reports, 1991 and 1992.*

Musica Viva

Musica Viva is Australia's national chamber music entrepreneur. A non-profit company founded in 1945 with headquarters in Sydney, Musica Viva has a Board drawn from all over Australia, a State committee structure and branch offices in all capital cities.

Musica Viva derives income from ticket sales, mainly through subscriptions from corporate sponsorship and individual donations as well as receiving subsidies from the Performing Arts Board of the Australia Council and several State Governments. In 1993 its annual income was just under \$5.4 million,

\$3.4 million of which came from its operations. Total expenditure was just over \$5.4 million.

As well as its international subscription series in Brisbane, Newcastle, Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne, Hobart, Adelaide and Perth, Musica Viva also conducts an extensive country touring program. In addition, Musica Viva operates an extensive Schools' Performance program in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia. It commissions new music from Australian composers and manages tours by Australian artists overseas, often in association with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

11.19 MUSICA VIVA AUDIENCES

	1991	1992	1993
	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales			
Regional touring	16,969	16,441	11,106
Education	205,357	188,550	198,300
Subscriptions and special events	39,016	26,802	35,785
Victoria			
Regional touring	4,228	1,634	1,638
Education	—	—	8,250
Subscriptions and special events	27,926	27,667	30,053
Queensland			
Regional touring	3,529	207	1,601
Subscriptions and special events	9,366	5,784	8,223
South Australia			
Regional touring	284	—	—
Subscriptions and special events	10,368	8,246	8,755
Western Australia			
Regional touring	—	1,659	462
Education	13,537	12,750	26,100
Subscriptions and special events	11,509	8,913	11,131
Tasmania			
Regional touring	799	640	865
Education	—	5,400	5,550
Subscriptions and special events	2,381	2,744	3,305
Australian Capital Territory			
Subscriptions and special events	11,326	8,815	11,421

... continued

11.19 MUSICA VIVA AUDIENCES — *continued*

	1991	1992	1993
	no.	no.	no.
Australia			
Regional touring	25,809	20,581	15,672
Education	218,894	206,700	238,200
Subscriptions and special events	111,892	88,971	108,673
Overseas			
International touring program	87,200	93,850	27,300

Source: *Musica Viva, Annual Report, 1992 and 1993.*

Attendances at performances

Attendance at music performances is a significant aspect of the cultural life of Australians. Tables 11.20 and 11.22 show that in the 12 months to June 1991, 3.5 million people aged 18 years and over, attended at least one popular music concert, and 986,000 attended at least one classical music concert.

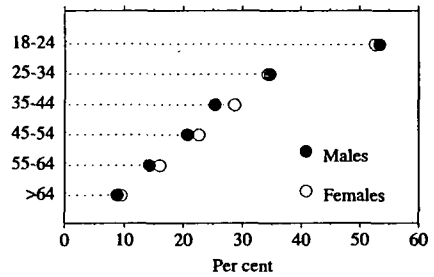
The total participation rate at popular music concerts was 28.6 per cent. There was a large difference in participation rates across all ages. The highest was for 18 to 24 year olds (53.6% of all people aged 18 to 24) and the lowest was 9.7 per cent for people aged 65 years and over. There was little difference in attendance levels between males and females for all age groups.

11.20 ATTENDANCE AT POPULAR MUSIC CONCERTS, 1990-91 ('000)

State/Territory	Attendees	Total visits
New South Wales	1,166.2	4,860
Victoria	869.7	3,370
Queensland	604.5	2,100
South Australia	279.6	1,060
Western Australia	331.9	1,440
Tasmania	99.1	380
Northern Territory	31.6	130
Australian Capital Territory	73.9	270
Australia	3,456.4	13,610

Source: *ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, June 1991.*

11.21 PARTICIPATION RATES, POPULAR MUSIC CONCERTS, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1990-91



Source: *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, June 1991 (4114.0).*

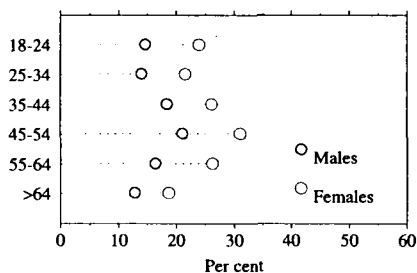
The total participation rate for classical music concerts was 8.2 per cent, of which females predominated. The largest user groups were the 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 age groups (both 10.2%).

11.22 ATTENDANCE AT CLASSICAL MUSIC CONCERTS, 1990-91 ('000)

State/Territory	Attendees	Total visits
New South Wales	342.3	1,100
Victoria	243.8	750
Queensland	142.4	430
South Australia	86.2	230
Western Australia	97.7	330
Tasmania	32.2	120
Northern Territory	7.7	30
Australian Capital Territory	33.6	120
Australia	985.9	3,110

Source: *ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, June 1991.*

11.23 PARTICIPATION RATES, CLASSICAL MUSIC CONCERTS, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1990-91



Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, June 1991 (4114.0).

In the 12 months to June 1991, 1.3 million people aged 18 years and over attended at least one dance performance; 2.2 million attended at least one performance of theatre; and 2.4 million attended at least one performance of musical theatre (includes opera).

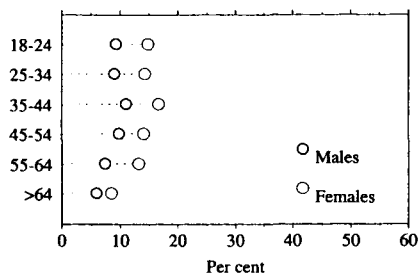
The total participation rate for dance performance was 11.2 per cent. The largest group attending this venue were people aged 35 to 44 years. An estimated 346,400 people in this age group attended which represents a participation rate of 13.6 per cent. Participation rates were greater for females than males (13.5% and 8.7%, respectively). These sex differences in attendance levels were consistent for all age groups.

11.24 ATTENDANCE AT DANCE PERFORMANCES, 1990-91 ('000)

State/Territory	Attendees	Total visits
New South Wales	443.7	1,200
Victoria	349.3	930
Queensland	227.9	580
South Australia	108.0	250
Western Australia	131.7	300
Tasmania	30.4	70
Northern Territory	15.8	40
Australian Capital Territory	42.6	90
Australia	1,349.4	3,460

Source: ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, June 1991.

11.25 PARTICIPATION RATES, DANCE PERFORMANCES, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1990-91



Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, June 1991 (4114.0).

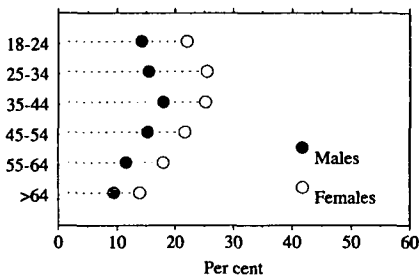
Theatre performances include performances before a live audience of a play or drama, a play reading, a poetry reading, a puppet show or children's theatre. While the highest participation rate was for people aged 35 to 44 years (21.2%), the highest attendance level was for those aged 25 to 34 (545,800 persons). The total participation rate for theatre performances was 17.8 per cent. Female participation rates were higher than males, 21.3 per cent and 14.2 per cent, respectively.

11.26 ATTENDANCE AT THEATRE, 1990-91 ('000)

State/Territory	Attendees	Total visits
New South Wales	710.1	2,040
Victoria	548.9	1,530
Queensland	353.0	880
South Australia	186.6	470
Western Australia	225.3	550
Tasmania	54.4	130
Northern Territory	18.4	50
Australian Capital Territory	54.6	140
Australia	2,151.3	5,790

Source: ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, June 1991.

11.27 PARTICIPATION RATES, THEATRE, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1990-91



Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, June 1991 (4114.0).

11.28 ATTENDANCE AT MUSICAL THEATRE, 1990-91 ('000)

State/Territory	Attendees	Total visits
New South Wales	817.4	1,920
Victoria	671.8	1,470
Queensland	417.9	910
South Australia	230.0	460
Western Australia	190.8	340
Tasmania	46.0	80
Northern Territory	11.8	30
Australian Capital Territory	41.7	70
Australia	2,427.4	5,280

Source: ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, June 1991.

The total participation rate for musical theatre performance was 20.1 per cent. The greatest number of people attending this venue were aged 35 to 44 years (560,400 persons). The highest participation rate was 25.6 per cent for people aged 45 to 54 years, in particular females (30.8%). Age specific participation rates ranged between 5.9 and 10.0 percentage points higher for females than males.

FILM AND VIDEO

The total value of audio-visual production increased from \$1.179 billion in 1990-91 to \$1.235 billion in 1991-92 but declined to \$1.209 billion in 1992-93.

11.29 VALUE OF AUDIO-VISUAL PRODUCTION BY CATEGORY (\$ million)

Category	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Feature films	133	135	91
TV drama	168	174	175
TV stations	460	507	536
Commercials	220	203	185
Corporate video	170	170	198
Documentaries	25	43	20
Music video	4	4	5
Total	1,179	1,236	1,209

Source: Australian Film Commission/Entertainment Business Review.

Commercial and national television stations produce a large volume of programming, including news and current affairs, information and 'talk' programs, sports coverage and some arts, light entertainment and children's programming. According to the Australian Film

Commission's annual National Survey of Film, Television and Video Production, the value of television station production grew steadily from \$460 million in 1990-91 to \$535.9 million in 1992-93.

Commonwealth funding

The Commonwealth Government provides indirect and direct support to the Australian film and television production industry.

Taxation Incentives for Films Scheme

is embodied in division 10BA of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and was established in October 1980 to encourage private investment in Australian films. The scheme allows taxation concessions for private investors in qualifying Australian films which have been issued with a certificate to that effect by the Commonwealth Minister for Communication and the Arts.

Qualifying Australian films are feature films (including animated) and films of a like nature for television (telemovies); documentaries; and mini-series of television drama. They must be produced principally for public exhibition in cinemas or on television, be wholly or substantially made in Australia and have a significant Australian content.

The following films are not eligible:

- an advertising program or commercial;
- a discussion, quiz, panel, or variety program or a program of a similar nature;
- a film of a public event;
- a film forming part of a drama program series that is, or is intended to be of a continuing nature; or
- a training film.

Direct Commonwealth funding. The following funds were allocated to film-related organisations in 1992–93:

- Australian Film Finance Corporation — \$61,900,000;
- Australian Film Commission — \$17,119,000. In addition, \$3,175,000 was expected from self-generated funds, giving a level of activity of \$20,294,000;

- Australian Film, Television and Radio School — \$10,677,000. In addition, \$1,532,000 in self-generated income, together with sponsorship funds, provided a total activity level of \$12,209,000; and
- Australian Children's Television Foundation — \$1,239,000.

Australian Film Finance Corporation Pty Ltd

The Government established the Australian Film Finance Corporation (FFC) as an incorporated company in 1988. The Corporation invests in feature films, documentaries and television dramas, including mini-series and telemovies. Special attention is given to children's television. In addition to investments, the Corporation provides production assistance and print and advertising loans aimed at facilitating the theatrical release of feature films.

From the commencement of its operations until 30 June 1993, the FFC received 502 applications for funding of which 291 were approved by its Board and 263 were ultimately contracted. These productions consisted of 59 feature films, 58 television dramas and children's series, 128 documentaries and 18 co-productions.

At 30 June 1993, the FFC had invested in 263 projects and committed \$347.39 million to productions triggering an Australian film production slate worth \$672.52 million (including investment from the private sector and other government funding bodies). The FFC's commitment to production in 1992–93 was \$68.12 million for 66 projects, to generate almost \$112.57 million worth of production. In addition, the FFC has committed \$49.77 million in print and advertising loans, enhancement loans, licence fees and distribution advances since incorporation in July 1988.

11.30 AUSTRALIAN FILM FINANCE CORPORATION: VALUE OF SUPPORTED PRODUCTIONS

Project type	1991-92			1992-93		
	Number contracted	Budget (\$m)	FFC's commitment (\$m)	Number contracted	Budget (\$m)	FFC's commitment (\$m)
Features	16	58.25	34.76	(a)14	41.55	26.61
Mini-series/television drama (adult)	4	27.75	12.91	4	23.71	11.31
Mini-series/television drama (children's)	8	32.44	20.21	6	26.59	16.63
Telemovies	—	—	—	4	8.87	5.00
Documentaries	27	12.12	7.76	38	11.85	8.57
Total	55	130.54	75.64	66	112.57	68.12

(a) Includes two co-productions.

Source: Australian Film Finance Corporation Pty Ltd, Annual Reports, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Australian Film Commission

The Australian Film Commission, a statutory authority, is the primary development agency for film and television in Australia. Its objectives are to foster a stable and diverse Australian film and television production industry of quality, encourage the production

and distribution of Australian programs and promote the commercial potential, cultural diversity and benefits of Australian programs both domestically and internationally. Over half the organisation's budget is invested in the production of innovative film and television projects.

11.31 AUSTRALIAN FILM INDUSTRY: NUMBER AND VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TITLES(a)

Type of film	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Features	25	84.5	40	210.5	26	133.0	34	135.4	24	91.4
Mini-series	12	60.3	8	42.4	9	44.7	2	11.6	5	31.2
Children's mini-series	4	6.7	7	17.3	6	20.0	4	14.1	9	47.8
Telemovies	11	13.5	10	23.2	3	2.0	5	6.4	10	26.4
Series/serials	11	105.5	13	86.1	16	101.0	26	69.3	14	69.3
Total	63	270.5	78	379.5	60	300.7	71	236.8	62	266.1

(a) Includes co-productions, foreign titles shot in Australia and Australian titles shot overseas.

Source: Australian Film Commission/Entertainment Business Review.

Australian Children's Television Foundation

The aim of the Australian Children's Television Foundation is to improve the quality and quantity of children's programs on Australian television. It has actively pursued this objective by investing in script development and program production and by

undertaking related educational and informational activities. The Foundation receives assistance from the Commonwealth Government, and all State and Territory Governments. In 1992-93, \$1.2 million was provided by the Commonwealth with \$643,330 from the other participating governments on a pro rata basis.

11.32 GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN'S TELEVISION FOUNDATION (\$)

<i>Government contributor</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Commonwealth	1,163,000	1,201,000	1,239,000
State	711,652	733,455	643,330
Total	1,874,652	1,934,455	1,882,330

Source: Australian Children's Television Foundation, Annual Report, 1992-93.

Film and videotape censorship

The Film Censorship Board is a full-time statutory body located in Sydney as part of the Office of Film and Literature Classification. A regional censorship office is located in Melbourne.

Under the Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations, the Board examines imported films and videotapes to determine whether or not to register them for public exhibition. It also examines film advertising. The Regulations direct the Board not to pass films or advertising matter which in its opinion are:

- blasphemous, indecent or obscene;
- likely to be injurious to morality, or to encourage or incite crime; and/or
- undesirable in the public interest.

The Board's State functions, in relation to cinema films, including classification, are performed by virtue of formal agreements with the various States/Territories. Decisions on matters arising under the Regulations and on classification under State or Territory legislation may be appealed to the Film and Literature Board of Review. The Censorship Board also classifies sale-hire videotapes pursuant to State or Territory legislation. These decisions may likewise be appealed to the Film and Literature Board of Review.

In 1992-93, 479 feature films were examined. Of the 479 features, 61 were classified for General Exhibition (G), 99 Parental Guidance (PG), 261 For Mature Audiences (M), 2 were classified Mature Accompanied (MA) and 49 for Restricted Exhibition (R). Another 347 films were registered subject to special conditions. Seven feature films were refused registration. There were eight appeals, of which five were dismissed. Permission to import for use at

approved events including film festivals, was granted to 637 films.

11.33 CINEMA FEATURES BY CLASSIFICATION, THE FILM CENSORSHIP BOARD

<i>Classification</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
G	107	76	61
PG	142	163	99
M	304	293	261
MA	—	—	2
R	63	53	49
Refused	2	10	7
Special conditions	220	403	347
Total	838	998	826

Source: Office of Film and Literature Classification and Film and Literature Board of Review — Reports on Activities, 1992-93.

The principal countries of origin of films were the United States of America (252), Hong Kong (90), Australia (35), the United Kingdom (21), France (23) and India (11).

The Board also examines videotapes for sale or hire. In the videotape area there is an 'X' classification which applies to videotapes containing non-violent explicit sexual material. However, the 'X' classification only applies in the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. 'X' rated films are not permitted to be sold or rented elsewhere in Australia. Details of the videotapes classified by the Board over the last three years are set out in the table 11.34.

The principal countries of origin of videotapes were the United States of America (2140), the United Kingdom (665), Australia (392) and Germany (251).

11.34 VIDEOTAPES FOR SALE/HIRE BY CLASSIFICATION, THE FILM CENSORSHIP BOARD

Classification	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
G	1,410	1,472	1,394
PG	561	490	461
M	715	632	613
MA	—	—	12
R	234	282	273
X	616	678	934
Refused	68	118	164
Total	3,604	3,672	3,851

Source: Office of Film and Literature Classification and Film and Literature Board of Review — Reports on Activities, 1992-93.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Authority

The Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA) is an independent federal statutory authority responsible for the regulation of the broadcasting industry. The ABA was created by the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992* and took over the licensing, programming and ownership and control functions previously performed by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, as well as the function of planning the broadcasting spectrum.

In contrast to the previous legislation, the *Broadcasting Act 1942*, the Act sets out explicit policy objectives and defines the role of the regulatory authority. The objectives reflect many of the concerns of the previous Act, such as the desirability of program diversity, limits on concentration of ownership and foreign control of our mass media and the need for media to help foster an Australian cultural identity, report news fairly and respect community standards.

Commercial television broadcasting services licences are subject to five year terms, compulsory standards on Australian content and children's television and a condition that the licensee be 'a suitable person', as defined in the Act. Ownership and control limitations also apply. Under these conditions, no person may be in a position to control more than one television licence in a market or control licences with a combined audience reach of more than 75 per cent of the Australian population. Foreign control of television licences is also restricted. Commercial licences may be transferred at will, subject only to

notification requirements under the ownership and control rules. Commercial radio broadcasting licences are subject to less restrictive ownership provisions.

Program content on commercial and community television and radio is covered by self-regulatory codes of practice, although the ABA can impose standards if it decides the codes are not working.

Community radio and television are not subject to ownership limitations and subscription radio broadcasting services and all categories of narrowcasting services are also not subject to ownership limits or suitability requirements.

The Act ushers in subscription television broadcasting and empowers the ABA to allocate licences subject to a suitability test and Trade Practices Commission vetting. There is special provision for three licences using the Optus satellite. Licences A and B will permit the operation of four services each. A third licence will allow the ABC to operate two channels. There is a prohibition on additional satellite licences, other than licences A, B and C, before 1 July 1997.

TRAINING — ARTS AND CULTURE

Professional training in the arts in Australia covers a broad range of resources. Training is available through formal courses in TAFE's, universities and private institutions. There are also a number of on-the-job training programs available in the arts and many organisations offer in-house training programs for their staff. The last decade has seen the development of multi-disciplinary tertiary arts training institutions in some States.

Arts Training Australia

Arts Training Australia is the national peak advisory body on vocational education and training for the arts, media, entertainment and heritage industries. It is one of a number of Industry Training Advisory Bodies supported by industry and government. Arts Training's primary purpose is to promote and enhance the quality and effectiveness of vocational training and education by providing a forum through which industry can express its vocational education and training needs. Arts

Training's industry coverage encompasses the design, film, television and radio, music, performing arts, visual arts and crafts, museums, libraries, community arts and writing and publishing industries.

Arts Training Australia coordinates a network of eight State and Territory Arts Training Advisory Bodies. The Arts Training Network is industry based, comprising employers and trade unions, professional organisations, government, and education and training providers.

The Arts Training Network conducts a range of research projects across the arts and cultural industries. These include training needs analyses, curriculum development projects, industry overview research, industry mapping projects and analyses of industry statistical data. Arts Training Australia also has a major role in policy development and the provision of advice on education and training in the arts and cultural industries to the government and other authorities.

Arts Training Australia is also recognised as the Competency Standards Body to identify and develop national industry competency standards for the arts, media, entertainment and heritage industries.

Australian Film, Television and Radio School

The Australian Film, Television and Radio School is the national training centre for the film and broadcasting industries. The School offers full-time training in film and video directing, producing, screenwriting, cinematography, editing, sound and production design, and in commercial radio production. It provides advanced education and training for industry professionals across the country through short and part-time courses. Postgraduate media courses and a selection of

overseas training in the Asian-Pacific region are also carried out. The School maintains an extensive library of print and non-print material related to film, television and radio. It also has an extensive publishing program and supplies educational video resource material.

11.35 AUSTRALIAN FILM, TELEVISION AND RADIO SCHOOL GRADUATES, 1993

<i>Type of course</i>	<i>Number of graduates</i>
Part-time and short courses (102 different courses)	2,332
Graduate Diploma in Media	5
Graduates of TAIMA/AFTRS Associate Diploma of Arts (Video Production Techniques)	7
Full-time course graduates	
Bachelor of Arts (Film and Television)	14
Certificate — Extension Course	33
Technical Trainee	1
SBS Trainee	4
Total	2,396

Source: Australian Film, Television and Radio School, Annual Report, 1992-93.

National Institute of Dramatic Art

NIDA is Australia's national training school for young people who wish to enter the profession of theatre, film or television as actors, directors, designers, stage managers, theatre crafts technicians, production managers or teachers of voice and movement. The Institute's courses are designed to meet the needs of the arts entertainment industry by assisting students to develop the craft skills, cultural background and personal discipline required for successful careers in their chosen field. The Institute employs a staff of 30 full- and part-time teachers and in 1993 had 135 students.

11.36 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DRAMATIC ART, COURSES AND STUDENTS

Course	1992			1993		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Acting	34	28	62	36	25	61
Technical production	11	22	33	11	22	33
Design	10	12	22	11	9	20
Directors	4	2	6	4	1	5
Theatre crafts	2	8	10	3	7	10
Production management	1	—	1	1	—	1
Voice studies	—	2	2	2	1	3
Movement studies	—	2	2	—	2	2
Total	62	76	138	68	67	135

Source: National Institute of Dramatic Art, Annual Report, 1992.

The NIDA Open Program was established in 1990 to provide access to the expertise and facilities at NIDA through short courses for those interested in developing skills in the performing arts. Courses are offered for young people, school groups, teachers, overseas students, corporate professionals, and members of the community throughout Australia. In 1993, approximately 5,500 people participated in Open Program courses.

The Australian Ballet School

The aim of the Australian Ballet School is to provide full-time training to the highest standard for young Australian dancers seeking a career in the classical dance profession. Approximately 90 per cent of the Australian Ballet are graduates of the school which employs the Vaganova Syllabus of Classical Ballet as the backbone of its training and teaching. Through its three year course, the Australian Ballet School is essentially a 'finishing school' for highly trained students. Graduate year students of the school gain professional experience through the Dancers Company which was formed in 1980.

The work of the Australian Ballet School is supported and recognised by the Federal Government through the Department of Communications and the Arts. The balance of funding is sought from corporate sponsorship, private donors, community support, School Friends and the Australian Ballet Society. The Royal Academy of Dancing's prestigious International Digital Genée Awards held in January 1994 in London were dominated for the third year in a row by dancers from the Australian Ballet School winning Gold, Silver and Bronze medals. A total of six medals

were awarded to dancers, all of whom have either been trained by, or accepted into the Australian Ballet School. March 2, 1994 was the official 30th birthday of the School and there had been approximately 1,000 enrolments to that date.

11.37 AUSTRALIAN BALLET SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1994

Year	Males	Females	Persons
Third	12	18	30
Second	11	17	28
First	17	17	34
Total	40	52	92

Source: Australian Ballet School, Newsletter, March 1994.

EMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN CULTURE/LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Employment in cultural occupations

From the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, the number of people working in a cultural occupation as their main job was 119,513. The number of persons whose main job was in a cultural occupation group increased by 12 per cent — 6.6 per cent increase in the male figures compared with a 24.1 per cent increase in the figure for females. Authors and related professionals was the occupation group where the largest increase was recorded (49.5%). Two occupation groups recorded falls over the period. Architects and landscape architects recorded a fall of 4 per cent despite a

26.9 per cent increase in the number of females being recorded in the occupation group; the number of persons recorded in the

Performing arts support workers occupation group fell by 9.8 per cent (males fell by 9.8% and females by 3.5%).

11.38 NUMBER OF PERSONS IN SELECTED CULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, 1986 AND 1991 POPULATION CENSUSES

ASCO code	Occupation group	1986			1991		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2201	Architects & landscape architects	8,456	968	9,424	7,786	1,228	9,014
2801	Painters, sculptors and related professionals	1,262	854	2,116	1,528	1,379	2,907
2803	Photographers	4,164	1,052	5,216	3,937	1,308	5,245
2805	Designers & illustrators	6,923	6,483	13,406	9,194	8,099	17,293
2807	Journalists	6,166	3,740	9,906	5,974	4,343	10,317
2809	Authors & related professionals	970	936	1,906	1,395	1,454	2,849
2811	Film, television and stage directors	2,444	823	3,267	2,782	1,018	3,800
2813	Dancers & choreographers	216	463	679	270	553	823
2815	Musicians, composers and related professionals	4,648	1,492	6,140	5,169	1,820	6,989
2817	Actors & related professionals	1,295	830	2,125	1,312	939	2,251
2819	Announcers	1,616	404	2,020	1,739	430	2,169
3903	Performing arts support workers	4,898	1,486	6,384	4,325	1,434	5,759
4925	Craftworkers	1,839	1,853	3,692	2,454	2,347	4,801
Total		44,897	21,384	66,281	47,865	26,352	74,217

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing, 1986 and 1991*.

Involvement in culture/leisure activities

In March 1993 an ABS survey was conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about the involvement of persons 15 years of age and over in selected culture and leisure activities during the previous 12 months. Work in selected culture and leisure activities was defined to include both paid and unpaid

involvement but excluded involvement solely for the respondent's own use or that of their family.

During the 12 months ended March 1993, 1.6 million people or 11.8 per cent of the Australian population aged 15 years or more were involved in selected culture and leisure activities. Of those persons, 34.7 per cent received some payment.

11.39 PERSONS INVOLVED IN PAID AND UNPAID CULTURE AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES IN THE TWELVE MONTHS TO MARCH 1993

<i>State of usual residence</i>	<i>Paid involvement only ('000)</i>	<i>Unpaid involvement only ('000)</i>	<i>Paid and unpaid involvement ('000)</i>	<i>Total persons involved ('000)</i>	<i>Persons with no involvement ('000)</i>	<i>Total persons ('000)</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
MALES							
NSW	38.5	130.5	35.5	204.5	2,081.9	2,286.4	8.9
Vic.	37.9	109.0	33.6	180.5	1,533.1	1,713.6	10.5
Qld	28.6	77.8	26.2	132.6	1,043.3	1,175.9	11.3
SA	11.2	42.1	14.1	67.4	502.9	570.3	11.8
WA	9.2	43.8	15.2	68.2	583.4	651.5	10.5
Tas.	4.2	11.2	4.4	19.7	155.1	174.8	11.3
NT	1.4	4.2	1.5	7.0	51.2	58.3	12.1
ACT	6.3	13.4	5.2	24.9	87.7	112.6	22.1
Aust.	137.2	431.9	135.7	704.8	6,038.6	6,743.4	10.5
FEMALES							
NSW	40.9	184.3	38.7	263.8	2,068.4	2,332.2	11.3
Vic.	37.7	153.1	38.3	229.1	1,529.8	1,758.9	13.0
Qld	25.5	117.3	26.0	168.8	1,013.4	1,182.2	14.3
SA	11.0	59.0	12.6	82.6	500.1	582.7	14.2
WA	13.0	59.2	16.2	88.4	559.7	648.1	13.6
Tas.	3.2	16.9	4.4	24.5	154.9	179.4	13.7
NT	2.2	5.1	2.5	9.8	45.4	55.2	17.8
ACT	6.0	18.6	4.1	28.8	86.7	115.4	24.9
Aust.	139.5	613.6	142.8	895.9	5,958.3	6,854.2	13.1
PERSONS							
NSW	79.3	314.7	74.2	468.3	4,150.3	4,618.6	10.1
Vic.	75.6	262.1	71.9	409.6	3,062.9	3,472.4	11.8
Qld	54.1	195.1	52.2	301.4	2,056.8	2,358.2	12.8
SA	22.2	101.1	26.7	150.0	1,003.0	1,153.0	13.0
WA	22.1	103.0	31.4	156.6	1,143.1	1,299.6	12.0
Tas.	7.4	28.0	8.8	44.3	310.0	354.3	12.5
NT	3.6	9.4	4.0	16.9	96.6	113.5	14.9
ACT	12.3	32.0	9.3	53.7	174.3	228.0	23.5
Aust.	276.7	1,045.5	278.5	1,600.7	11,996.9	13,597.6	11.8

Source: *Work In Selected Culture/Leisure Activities, Australia, March 1993 (6281.0).*

Participation rates rose from 11 per cent for the 15 to 24 years age group peaking at 17 per cent for the 35 to 44 years age group. Participation rates for females were higher than those for males for all age groups. Overall, 13.1 per cent of females had some involvement while only 10.5 per cent of males were involved. Persons living in the Australian Capital Territory had a participation rate of 23.5 per cent (53,700 persons), significantly higher than any other State or Territory.

Many persons were involved in more than one type of activity. There were over 2.6 million

involvements in selected culture and leisure activities with the most popular activities being the teaching of cultural activities, writing/publishing, music, performing arts and organising fetes/festivals. Most of these involvements were of a short-term and part-time nature, involving 13 weeks or less duration and less than 10 hours a week.

Time spent on cultural activities

Table 11.40 shows the average time spent per day by persons on selected cultural activities.

11.40 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON SELECTED MAIN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, 1992

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Average time spent per day in minutes</i>
Religious activities, ritual ceremonies	5.6
Seeing a movie	1.1
Visiting a library	0.4
Attending a concert	0.6
Watching a theatrical production	0.7
Attending an art gallery	0.1
Attending a museum	0.1
Attending zoos and animal parks	0.3
Attending a sports event	2.2
Sport (organised)	7.9
Going for a walk, walking for exercise	3.9
Playing, informal sport	2.4
Fishing, bushwalking, other outdoor activity	8.6
Card, paper, board, pinball and parlour games	3.1
Computer games, computing as a leisure activity	1.4
Games of chance, gambling	1.4
Arts	0.3
Crafts (excluding clothes making)	5.3
Performing music, drama, dancing etc.	1.2
Reading books (other than studying)	6.7
Reading magazines	1.2
Watching a movie	0.3
Watching and listening to television	103.0
Watching videos	4.4
Listening to radio	3.7
Listening to records, tapes, CDs	0.7

Source: Time Use Survey, Australia, 1992 (4153.0) unpublished data.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

household expenditure on selected items of
culture and recreation.

Table 11.41 shows a comparison between
1984 and 1988–89 of the annual average

11.41 TOTAL ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL GOODS AND SERVICES (\$ million)

<i>Expenditure item</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1988–89</i>
Admission to		
Live theatre	178.2	259.3
Cinema	138.9	200.1
National park and zoo	15.7	22.5
Art gallery and museum	7.9	14.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>340.7</i>	<i>496.0</i>
Paintings, carvings and sculptures	55.0	62.0

... continued

11.41 TOTAL ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL GOODS AND SERVICES — *continued*
(\$ million)

<i>Expenditure item</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Music		
Musical instruments and accessories	125.8	138.1
Radio, stereo and hi-fi equipment	293.5	470.7
Records and CDs	115.3	174.8
Audio-cassettes and tapes	97.0	166.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>631.6</i>	<i>949.9</i>
Cultural education		
Cultural and other non-sporting lessons	123.2	205.8
Cultural and other educational institution fees	10.5	39.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>133.7</i>	<i>245.3</i>
TV., radio, video, computing, etc.		
Televisions	385.2	558.1
Television aerials	13.1	50.7
Television hire	44.5	36.6
TV. games	15.7	11.3
Video cassette recorders and equipment	573.9	513.0
Video cassette tape hire	172.9	327.0
Video cassette recorder hire	36.7	31.0
Pre-recorded video cassette tape purchase	10.5	39.5
Blank video cassettes	65.5	67.6
Home computer equipment	157.2	521.4
Misc. electronic components (e.g., TV cable, radio ear plugs)	28.8	28.2
Audio-visual equipment repairs	68.1	132.5
Audio-visual equipment repair insurance	10.5	14.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,582.6</i>	<i>2,331.0</i>
Literature		
Books	440.2	705.5
Newspapers	435.0	577.0
Magazines and comics	204.4	339.4
Other printed material	10.5	18.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,090.1</i>	<i>1,640.7</i>
Photography		
Photographic equipment	102.2	81.7
Photographic film and chemicals (incl. developing)	225.4	281.9
Studio and other professional photography	55.0	101.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>382.6</i>	<i>465.1</i>
Gambling		
Lottery tickets	76.0	84.6
Lotto type games and Instant Lotto (scratch cards)	513.6	560.9
TAB, on course betting	*	50.7
Poker machines and ticket machines	68.1	81.7
Other gambling	149.3	239.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>807.0</i>	<i>1,017.5</i>

... continued

11.41 TOTAL ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL GOODS AND SERVICES — continued
(\$ million)

<i>Expenditure item</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Sport and recreation		
Cultural and other (excl. sports) clubs and associations	104.8	166.3
Sporting club subscriptions	133.6	211.4
Spectator admission fees to sport	94.3	138.1
Health and fitness studio charges	44.5	155.0
Squash court hire charges	41.9	19.7
Ten pin bowling charges	39.3	76.1
Green fees (golf, bowls, croquet, etc.)	68.1	67.6
Sports lessons	57.6	143.7
Sports equipment hire	7.9	14.1
Purchase of boats	83.9	39.5
Boat parts and accessories	36.7	84.6
Camping equipment	60.3	101.5
Hire of other recreational equipment	18.3	25.4
Amusement arcade machines	15.7	16.9
Toys	269.9	417.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,076.8</i>	<i>1,677.1</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,100.1</i>	<i>8,884.6</i>
Total commodity/service expenditure	94,816.0	141,694.2

Note: Estimates replaced by an * indicate a standard error for that estimate of more than 50 per cent.

Source: ABS Household Expenditure Survey, 1984 and 1988-89 (6535.0).

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR THE ARTS AND CULTURE

Australia Council

The Australia Council is the Commonwealth Government's arts funding and advisory body. Established as a statutory authority in 1975, its responsibilities are detailed in the *Australia Council Act 1975*. Broadly speaking, the Council's brief is to formulate and carry out policies to foster a strong artistic life throughout the nation by promoting excellence in and development of the arts. It also actively encourages involvement in the arts by all Australians and nurtures a culturally diverse national identity.

The Australia Council for the Arts conducts regular surveys of public attitudes to the arts. Its 1992 survey found that 30 per cent of people believe that everyone, that is, society as a whole, benefits from the arts and 88 per cent believe that arts activities help to bring people together in local communities. Survey results also showed that 91 per cent believe that the success of Australian painters, singers, writers and actors gives people a

sense of pride in Australian achievement, and 82 per cent agree that arts activities help enrich the quality of our lives.

Two important principles guide the work of the Australia Council. It operates at arms length from government which ensures that decision making on specific grants is made independently of the political process. It also operates under the principle of peer review by which decisions on policy, priorities and grant selections are made by professional peers of the applicants.

In 1992-93, the Council received 5,846 applications and made 2,004 grants of which 531 were to individuals and 1,473 to organisations. The Council has devolved policy and funding decisions to five Boards — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Arts, Community Cultural Development, Literature, Performing Arts and Visual Arts/Crafts. Their roles are to implement policy, devise support programs, monitor grants and advise the Council on broader issues of arts policies and needs. Each Board is supported by a staff unit. A brief description of their functions is contained in *Year Book Australia 1992*.

**11.42 ALLOCATION OF AUSTRALIA COUNCIL FUNDS
(\$'000)**

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Arts support grants			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts	3,325	4,071	4,344
Community cultural development	5,174	5,370	5,659
Literature	4,518	4,361	4,596
Performing arts	28,075	28,222	24,428
Visual arts/craft	6,636	7,210	7,319
Council programs & special projects	2,071	1,936	2,744
Australian artists creative fellowships	783	1,117	1,769
Community environment art & design	—	—	688
<i>Total</i>	<i>50,582</i>	<i>52,287</i>	<i>51,547</i>
Administration	8,742	8,674	8,031
Total operating expenses	59,324	60,961	59,578
Parliamentary appropriation	58,128	60,142	57,014

Source: Australia Council, Annual Reports, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Cultural Ministers' Council

See Year Book Australia 1994.

Taxation incentives for the arts

The Taxation Incentives for the Arts Scheme came into operation on 1 January 1978 under section 78 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*. The scheme encourages the donation of gifts in kind to public art galleries, museums and libraries by allowing donors a taxation deduction.

Artbank

Artbank is a unit of the Department of Communication and the Arts. Artbank seeks to widen the appreciation of contemporary Australian art by making it available for display in Australia and in official posts overseas and encourages contemporary Australian artists by acquiring their works.

The period 1991-92 was Artbank's third and final year of transition to self-sufficiency through the operation of a trust account. In each of the three years, a direct Commonwealth appropriation (\$275,000 in 1991-92) was made to the trust account to enable Artbank to buy new works in order to have sufficient stock on which to operate.

Since 1 July 1989, all revenue received from the rental program and the sale of artworks has been retained by Artbank to cover direct and indirect costs. From 1 July 1992, Artbank

operated on a self-funding basis without government subvention.

In keeping with its objective, the Artbank Board approved the purchase of 393 new works for \$445,582.95 and on 30 June 1992 the Artbank collection contained 6,941 works, including paintings, sculpture, photographs, prints, glass and ceramics. Revenue on the rental of artworks in 1991-92 was \$916,961 and revenue from sales \$130,727. There were 4,189 works on hire being 68.3 per cent of the collection by value in 1991-92.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING FOR CULTURE AND RECREATION

Culture

The Commonwealth Government formulates policy guidelines for the support of the arts generally and allocates funds annually to the national cultural institutions under its jurisdiction.

The arts in Australia receive considerable financial support from the Commonwealth Government in the form of direct grants and through the provision of taxation benefits. This support is complemented by State, Territory and local governments.

The total outlays of the three levels of government for cultural facilities and services for 1991-92 was \$965 million and for broadcasting and film production was \$762 million. Table 11.43 below shows total

government outlays on culture from 1988–89 to 1991–92.

Recreation

The Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories (DEST) has a general responsibility in the national sphere for recreation, fitness and sport through the Office of Recreation and Sport.

All State Governments have also established agencies with special responsibilities for

recreation and sport. Local governments also complement the Commonwealth Government and the State Governments in the provision of recreation facilities to the community as do non-government sponsors, organisers and entrepreneurs.

The total outlays of the three levels of government for recreational facilities and services in 1991–92 was \$1,843 million. The table below also shows total government outlays on recreation from 1988–89 to 1991–92.

11.43 TOTAL OUTLAYS ON CULTURE AND RECREATION BY GOVERNMENTS
(\$ million)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1988–89</i>	<i>1989–90</i>	<i>1990–91</i>	<i>1991–92</i>
Recreational facilities and services	1,653	1,792	1,700	1,843
Cultural facilities and services	895	901	921	965
Broadcasting and film production	663	745	806	762
Other recreation and culture	12	79	232	230
Total	3,223	3,516	3,659	3,799

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 1990–91 and 1991–92 (5512.0).

SPORT AND RECREATION

Involvement in sport

In March 1993, a survey was conducted throughout Australia by the ABS of persons 15 years of age and over, to obtain information about their involvement in sport during the previous 12 months. Involvement in sport was defined to include both paid and unpaid participation in playing and non-playing capacities. Spectator involvement in sport was excluded.

The survey found that almost a third of the Australian population (4.5 million people) aged 15 years or more were involved in sport. Of

these, just over 540,000 people were involved in solely non-playing capacities.

Overall, males had a participation rate 12.5 per cent higher than that of females. Most of this difference was attributable to players. When it came to persons who only had non-playing involvement, there was no significant difference in the participation rates of males and females.

Survey results also revealed that the highest participation rate for persons playing sport occurred for 15 to 24 year-olds (47.6%). For non-players, the 35 to 44 years age group had the highest participation rate (16.9%). Their most common activities were as administrators or committee members.

**11.44 PERSONS WITH PAID AND UNPAID INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT, BY AGE AND SEX
MARCH 1993**

Characteristics	Some paid involvement		No paid involvement		All involvement	
	Total	Participation rate	Total	Participation rate	Total	Participation rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Males	129.5	1.9	2,530.7	37.5	2,660.2	39.4
Females	83.8	1.2	1,760.9	25.7	1,844.7	26.9
Age group (years)						
15-24	69.2	2.5	1,271.0	46.7	1,340.2	49.2
25-34	60.2	2.1	1,036.5	36.8	1,096.7	39.0
35-44	43.2	1.6	892.3	33.4	935.5	35.1
45-54	28.4	1.4	500.2	24.4	528.6	25.7
55-64	9.5	0.7	285.0	19.5	294.5	20.2
>64	*2.8	*0.1	306.6	16.3	309.4	16.5
Total	213.3	1.6	4,291.6	31.6	4,504.9	33.1

Source: *Involvement in Sport, Australia, March 1993 (6285.0)*.

Only 213,300 persons received some payment for their involvement, less than five per cent. Coaching, instructing or teaching of sport was

the activity for which most persons were paid (97,800 people), while about 57,000 were paid for active sports participation.

11.45 PAID AND UNPAID INVOLVEMENTS IN SPORT, MARCH 1993

Type of involvement	Paid involvements	Unpaid involvements	Total involvements	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%
Playing involvements	57.0	3,906.5	3,963.6	29.1
Non-playing involvements				
Coach/instructor/teacher	97.8	433.7	531.5	3.9
Referee/umpire	63.1	362.8	425.8	3.1
Administrator/committee member	26.0	604.9	630.9	4.6
Other involvement	15.4	378.9	394.3	2.9
Total non-playing involvements	202.3	1,780.3	1,982.5	..
Total involvements	259.3	5,686.8	5,946.1	..

Source: *Involvement in Sport, Australia, March 1993 (6285.0)*.

Sport and recreation participation

The sporting activities of Australians include a range of organised and social sport, recreational and leisure activities undertaken both at home and away from home. The results of an ABS household survey, the Population Survey Monitor, on the sporting and recreation activities of Australians in August and November 1993, indicated that

more males (26.1% in August and 24.5% in November) than females (12.8% in August and 15.3% in November) aged 18 years and over participated in organised sport during the survey reference weeks.

The highest participation for both sexes was in the 18 to 24 age group. The August survey also revealed that 49.1 per cent of females aged 18 and over walked for pleasure or exercise and that 82.3 per cent of persons

aged 12 to 19 (attending secondary school full time) participated in a sporting or physical activity during school hours. The November survey revealed that 56.5 per cent of females aged 18 and over spent time gardening in the

reference week and 67.6 per cent of males and 47 per cent of females aged 18 and over watched sport on TV during the reference week.

11.46 PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SPORTING, RECREATIONAL AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES BY SEX, AUGUST AND NOVEMBER 1993 (per cent)

Selected activities	August 1993			November 1993		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Exercising at gym/fitness centre	8.7	7.6	8.1	9.1	9.2	9.1
Cycling for pleasure or exercise	6.5	4.5	5.5	9.4	7.1	8.2
Swimming for pleasure or exercise	5.3	3.5	4.4	13.9	12.8	13.4
Jogging for pleasure or exercise	9.7	3.5	6.5	8.9	3.8	6.3
Walking for pleasure or exercise	33.2	49.1	41.3	40.7	56.4	48.6
Bushwalking or hiking	2.0	2.5	2.3	4.1	3.0	3.5
Fishing	6.5	1.4	3.9	7.3	2.6	4.9
Gardening	51.8	50.7	51.2	55.7	56.5	56.1

Note: Participation is based on sporting, leisure and recreational activities undertaken in the week prior to survey week.

Source: Population Survey Monitor, Australia, August and November 1993 (4103.0).

Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council

See Year Book Australia 1994.

Australian Sports Commission

The Australian Sports Commission, established under the *Australian Sports Commission Act, 1989*, is the sole authority for planning and coordinating Federal government sports funding. Incorporating the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS), the Commission conducts elite sports programs and also provides leadership and long-term direction for community sports. In support of these efforts, the Commonwealth Government provided \$65.7 million in 1992-93 for the Australian Sports Commission's programs and administration. The Commission allocated funds in this year across the following programs: elite athletes, sports development, sports participation, sports science, sports medicine and research facilities, the National Sport Information Centre and corporate services.

Elite sports programs. The scholarship sports program involves 20 sports — baseball, basketball, canoeing, cricket, cycling, diving, golf, gymnastics, hockey, netball, rowing,

rugby union, soccer, softball, squash, swimming, tennis, track and field, volleyball and water polo. While many programs are at the AIS headquarters in Canberra, units have been established in Perth (hockey, women's volleyball), Brisbane (diving, squash), Adelaide (track cycling, cricket), Gold Coast (canoeing), Sydney (men's volleyball) and Melbourne (golf). Baseball, rugby union, softball (women), tennis, track and field, and water polo (women) are decentralised programs, that is, their athletes are not all located in one centre but in various places across Australia.

In June 1993 there were 464 scholarship holders in the scholarship sports program (table 11.47). In addition to the scholarship sports program, the AIS also administers the National Sports Program which offers the use of AIS facilities, resources and expertise. The majority of sports utilise the program for national selection trials and squad and team trainings, development programs and coaches' seminars. The knowledge and expertise of the sports science and medicine department in particular is in heavy demand, along with specialised advice from AIS coaches. In 1992-93, 240 camps were conducted by 63 national sporting organisations involving more than 5,000 athletes and officials.

11.47 NUMBERS OF AIS SCHOLARSHIPS BY SPORT

<i>Sport</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Athletes with disabilities	—	—	—	17
Basketball	25	25	26	24
Canoeing – sprint	16	15	12	14
Canoeing – slalom	—	15	8	—
Cricket	33	14	14	14
Cycling – track	10	17	17	15
Cycling – road	—	18	18	18
Diving	10	24	28	25
Golf	—	—	10	12
Gymnastics	21	31	39	32
Hockey	29	64	68	44
Netball	19	24	21	15
Rowing	37	39	31	30
Rugby union	63	64	40	39
Soccer	19	22	21	19
Squash	19	16	25	16
Swimming	26	30	23	31
Tennis	18	12	13	21
Track and field	23	31	34	29
Volleyball	15	18	15	30
Water polo	25	27	19	19
Total	408	506	482	464

Source: Australian Sports Commission, Annual Report, 1992–93.

Assistance to national sporting organisations. The Australian Sports Commission provides financial support to national sporting organisations through its Sports Assistance Scheme. Funding is allocated on the basis of each sport's four-year development plan and is provided in the areas of sports management, coaching, athlete support and development, international competition, officiating, participation, hosting international events and sport sciences. Only one organisation per sport is eligible for financial assistance from the Commission with over one hundred national sporting organisations receiving funding during 1993.

Australian Coaching Council. The Australian Coaching Council is the Commission's program responsible for coaching development in all sports throughout Australia. The Council's activities include the education and accreditation of coaches through the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme. As at December 1993 over 127,000 coaches had been accredited under the scheme. A High Performance Coaching Course has been developed to further upgrade coaching at the elite level and 60 coaches are currently participating in the program.

Sports participation programs. The Commission has established AUSSIE SPORT, a national junior sport initiative committed to the development of young people through sport. A range of programs, resources and services are available to assist teachers, coaches, parents and others provide quality junior sport for young Australians. The Volunteer Involvement Program has been established by the Commission to maintain the focus on the participation base of sport, especially the volunteers and sporting clubs. The club planning and local government projects also focus on participation at the local level. Other participation programs include the Mature Aged Sport Program and the Aboriginal Young Persons Sport and Recreation Development Program.

Centre for Sports Science and Sports Medicine. The Centre provides a range of services from five departments: Medicine and Sports Nutrition, Physiotherapy and Massage, Biomechanics, Sport Psychology and Physiology and Applied Nutrition. The primary responsibility of the Centre is the provision of services to elite athletes and coaches to enhance athletic performance.

National Sport Information Centre. The Sports Commission's National Information Centre is Australia's premier information resource centre for sport and its related disciplines. Its services include manual and computerised reference services, current awareness publications, print and video loans, translations, information packages, and access to research dissertations on sport. These services are available to athletes, coaches, officials, students, libraries and outside enquirers.

Aboriginal recreation and sport

Since 1990–91, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) has moved towards a clearer understanding of the sporting and recreation needs and objectives for all groups within the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, including women, youth, the elderly and the handicapped.

The Recreation and Sport Sub-program seeks to create opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals, teams and communities to participate in sporting activities at all levels — both in the general community and within discrete Aboriginal communities. Specifically, the objectives of the sub-program are:

- to improve access to appropriate recreational and sporting facilities and equipment;
- to increase participation in recreation and sport programs and activities appropriate to community needs and wishes; and
- to provide assistance to above average and potentially outstanding sports persons to develop and demonstrate their sporting skills.

The Sport and Recreation component continued to be divided into two distinct sub-components: regional sport and recreation projects, and the national sport and recreation sub-component. The total funding for 1992–93 was \$3,835,292. Of this amount, \$2.2 million was allocated in the regions to support community-based activities and initiatives; and \$543,574 was spent on national and multi-regional projects.

As part of the Commonwealth Government's response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, on 24 June 1992 the Prime Minister announced an additional \$9 million funding over five years, commencing in 1992–93, to introduce an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Young People's Sport and Recreation Development Program. In 1992–93, \$955,000 was spent on this new program.

The Australian Sports Drug Agency

The Australian Sports Drug Agency was established in 1989 with funding provided through the Australian Sports Commission and is now a separate statutory authority. The objects, functions and powers of the Agency are set out in the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990*. The mission of the Agency is to reduce the harm associated with drugs use in sport in order to enhance the well-being of individuals and the value of sport to society. The Agency is responsible for educating the sporting and general community on the dangers of performance-enhancing drugs and conducting independent sampling and testing of sports participants at all levels.

11.48 DRUG TESTING OF SPORTS PARTICIPANTS, SUMMARY OF DEFAULTS

	1990–91	1991–91	1992–93
Number of tests undertaken	2,656	2,480	2,877
Number of sports tested	51	56	55
Defaults(a)			
Refused	13	7	22
Positive to OIC drug	58	33	32
Positive for prohibited drug	28	15	6
Positive for restricted drug	8	3	4
Inadvertent use of medicines	22	15	22
Total number of defaults	71	40	54

(a) Default refers to a positive test result or a refusal to take the test.

Source: *The Australian Sports Drug Agency, Annual Reports, 1990–91 and 1991–92 with previously unpublished data.*

SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Often people engage in activities for reasons other than prestige or economic reward which reveal something of themselves and their beliefs. These activities make up the cultural dimension of social practice which is best described as those activities which people undertake in their own time, unconstrained by immediate material need, social obligation or gain. Typically, these are self-motivated activities which contribute to personal or social identity, and which give meaning and focus to the values people hold. They anchor institutional forms of culture within society, and provide a bridge to mutual understanding across culturally diverse groups.

Language, religious practice, and traditions, are all examples of cultural activity embedded in community life. They can be seen as mechanisms for cultural maintenance, or as adaptations by individuals and by groups to social change.

Multiculturalism

Today, Australia's population enjoys a greater diversity of origin than ever before. The 1991 Census revealed that 22.3 per cent of Australians stated that they had been born overseas, a higher proportion than that recorded by any census since the turn of the century. Not only were migrants more prevalent, but the range of countries from which they came was considerably greater, and many of Australia's more traditional European migrant groups became less predominant. Migrants born in the United Kingdom and Ireland, although comprising one-third of all overseas born people, formed only 6.9 per cent of the total population, the lowest recorded by a census for 25 years. Alternatively, migrants born in Asian countries such as China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Philippines and Viet Nam increased from 1.4 per cent in 1986 to 2.3 per cent of the total population in 1991.

See the chapter, Demography and the Special Article, *Ethnic and Multicultural Diversity* for further details on Australia's multiculturalism.

Australia's non-discriminatory immigration policy has resulted in a diverse society in which people of different ethnic and racial origins live together sharing a commitment to

the language, laws, institutions and interests of Australia.

The Government's policies on multiculturalism are founded on three principles:

- cultural identity — the right of all Australians, within carefully defined limits such as the rule of law and parliamentary democracy, to express and share their individual cultural heritage, including their language and religion;
- social justice — the right of all Australians to equality of treatment and opportunity, and the removal of barriers of race, ethnicity, culture, religion, language, gender or place of birth; and
- economic efficiency — the need to maintain, develop and utilise effectively the skills and talents of all Australians, regardless of background. The Government's policies on multiculturalism are set out in the National Agenda for a Multicultural Australia, launched by the Prime Minister on 26 July 1989.

For a description of the Office of Multicultural Affairs see *Year Book Australia 1991*.

Bilingual Consultants Network is coordinated by the Office of Multicultural Affairs and includes both an Information Centre and a Social and Market Research Centre. Both centres were established to assist private and public sector organisations in developing policy options and specific strategies for issues relating to Australia's multicultural communities.

The Information Centre disseminates general marketing, social and economic information. The Social and Market Research Centre is an Australia-wide network of more than 600 trained bilingual consultants representing over 50 language groups and many trade and professional skills. The Centre specialises in community-based consultation and is able to assist organisations in collecting basic research information and in developing and evaluating community-based programs.

Languages

English is the national language. At the same time, Australia's cultural vitality is also a product of other languages spoken in the community. These include the indigenous languages of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander citizens, as well as European and Asian languages.

In the 1991 Population Census, people were asked whether they spoke a language other than English at home. Among those who stated that they did, 408,200 spoke Italian (13.8% overseas born, 24% Australian born), and a further 274,200 spoke Greek (8.7%

overseas born, 17.5% Australian born). These were the two most prevalent responses, with other responses each representing less than 10 per cent. Altogether over 2.4 million people, most of whom were born overseas, spoke a non-English language at home.

**11.49 PERSONS(a) WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME
LANGUAGE BY SEX AND BIRTHPLACE, 1991 CENSUS**

Language spoken at home	Overseas born				Australian born			
	Males	Females	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%
Italian	123.5	116.6	240.1	13.8	83.2	84.9	168.1	24.0
Greek	76.4	75.0	151.4	8.7	62.3	60.5	122.8	17.5
Chinese(b)	114.2	114.3	228.5	13.1	10.9	9.5	20.4	2.9
German	45.5	47.4	92.9	5.3	10.4	10.9	21.4	3.1
Arabic/Lebanese	50.5	46.0	96.5	5.5	25.2	24.4	49.6	7.1
Spanish	35.8	37.3	73.1	4.2	6.5	6.4	12.8	1.8
Serbian/Croatian	31.1	29.2	60.2	3.5	14.2	13.7	27.9	4.0
Other Yugoslavia	14.4	13.7	28.1	1.6	4.7	4.7	9.3	1.3
Polish	26.0	29.0	55.0	3.2	4.8	4.9	9.6	1.4
Dutch	19.5	22.2	41.7	2.4	2.6	3.1	5.7	0.8
Vietnamese	49.4	43.8	93.2	5.3	4.1	4.0	8.1	1.2
Maltese	18.8	18.3	37.1	2.1	7.5	7.2	14.8	2.1
French	17.6	18.5	36.1	2.1	4.3	5.0	9.4	1.3
Macedonian	20.9	19.8	40.7	2.3	10.4	10.1	20.5	2.9
Aboriginal language	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	20.2	20.5	40.7	5.8
Turkish	14.7	13.7	28.3	1.6	4.8	4.7	9.6	1.4
Hungarian	11.7	12.5	24.2	1.4	2.3	2.4	4.7	0.7
Russian	8.6	10.8	19.4	1.1	2.1	2.1	4.2	0.6
Other	175.9	191.3	367.2	21.1	27.0	25.1	52.1	7.4
Total(c)	869.8	873.9	1,743.7	100.0	350.9	349.8	700.7	100.0

(a) Excludes children aged under 5 years and persons who did not state their birthplace. (b) Includes 'Chinese as stated', 'Cantonese', 'Mandarin', 'Chinese languages NEI'. (c) Includes language not stated responses.

Source: Census 1991.

Within this group, proficiency in English varied according to age and birthplace. Almost 91 per cent of 5 to 24 year olds spoke English well or very well, compared with 60 per cent of those aged 65 years and over. The influence

of birthplace was evident in the consistently higher level of proficiency in English among those born in Australia, 95 per cent of this group spoke English well or very well, compared with 81 per cent overall.

**11.50 PERSONS WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME
PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH BY BIRTHPLACE AND AGE, AUGUST 1991
(per cent)**

Proficiency in English	Age group (years)				Total
	5-24	25-44	45-64	>64	
Total population speaks English					
Well/very well	90.6	82.9	72.5	59.9	80.6
Not well	8.1	15.3	23.5	27.0	16.1
Not at all	1.3	1.7	4.0	13.1	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	742,205	835,234	557,854	235,129	2,370,422
Total(a) ('000)	748,157	841,466	561,665	237,517	2,388,805
Australian born speaks English					
Well/very well	95.2	95.9	89.1	85.4	94.9
Not well	4.0	3.2	8.5	10.0	4.1
Not at all	0.8	0.8	2.4	4.7	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	416,852	174,020	29,817	11,587	632,276
Total(a) ('000)	420,435	176,122	30,498	11,991	639,046

(a) Includes proficiency in English not stated but excludes not stated to both language and proficiency.

Source: Census 1991.

Australian Language and Literacy Policy.

The goals of the Australian Language and Literacy Policy encompass proficiency in spoken and written English for all Australians, the learning of languages other than English, the maintenance, and, where appropriate, recording of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages and the provision of language services. It also addresses the needs of children and adults, of those in work, of those unemployed or not in the labour force, and of Australians from different ethnic backgrounds.

The Federal Government proposes to spend more than \$360 million in 1994-95 alone to implement the policies and strategies designed to achieve the goals of the policy.

English as a Second Language in Schools (ESL). Under the National Equity Program for Schools the Commonwealth provides funds to assist with the provision of ESL in Australian schools.

The ESL component aims to improve the educational participation and outcomes for ESL students by:

- developing their English language competence; and
- facilitating their participation in mainstream education activities.

The school ESL component comprises two sub-components: New Arrivals and General Support. In 1993, the New Arrivals sub-component provided \$2,722 per student (\$2,617 in 1992) for up to 12 months of intensive English tuition for eligible students newly arrived in Australia. In 1993, the General Support sub-component provided \$63.4 million (\$49.4 million in 1992) to assist schools to provide additional English tuition to, and adapt existing teaching practices for ESL students (including those born in Australia) who have reached a sufficient level of competence to participate in mainstream classes.

The provisions of the New Arrivals sub-component were extended in 1990 to cover students enrolling in the first formal year of primary school who had arrived in Australia up to eighteen months previously (as

compared with the six months which applied in earlier years). This change was introduced to take account of the limited exposure to English of many preschool age children arriving in Australia.

School Language Program.

The Commonwealth also provides funding for languages in Australian schools under the School Language Program which comprises two elements: the Priority Languages Incentive Element (PLIE) and the Community Languages Element.

The objective of the PLIE is to provide financial incentives towards increasing the numbers of students studying priority languages other than English at year 12 level. Each year, State Ministers with responsibility for Education declare eight priority languages for their State from the following list of 14: Aboriginal languages; Arabic; Chinese (Mandarin); French; German; Indonesian; Italian; Japanese; Korean; Modern Greek; Russian; Spanish; Thai and Vietnamese.

In 1993, a grant of \$315 was paid under this element in respect of each eligible student, up to a ceiling of 25 per cent of all year 12 students enrolled in each school, school system, approved aggregation of independent schools or government educational institution. An eligible student is one who in the program year 1992, recorded an achievement in an accredited Year 12 level course in a declared priority language in the relevant State. The per capita rate for 1994 will be \$327. In 1993, the Commonwealth provided a total of \$5.7 million to government schools or government educational institutions, non-government systems or non-systemic schools or recognised aggregations of non-systemic schools within the States and Territories.

In February 1994, the Council of Australian Governments (the Prime Minister, State Premiers and Territory Chief Ministers)

endorsed a report entitled *Asian Languages and Australia's Economic Future* and agreed to a plan under which it is expected that all primary school children will be studying a language other than English by 1998 and all Year 10 students will study a second language — 60 per cent of them an Asian language — by 2006. The cost of the plan (half to be met by the Commonwealth Government and half by the State and Territory Governments) is estimated to cost \$11.3 million in 1994 and rise to \$208 million (in 1994 dollars) in 2006.

The Community Languages Element (CLE) replaced the Ethnic Schools Program in 1992. The objectives of this element are to maintain relevant languages and cultures among students of non-English speaking background (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students) and to increase the awareness and understanding for all students of the different community languages and cultures within Australian society. The CLE recognises the resources provided by Australia's multicultural society and encourages the further study of languages and cultures. Under this Element, assistance is provided through States and school system authorities to operate classes in the languages and cultures of ethnic communities for the benefit of both non-English speaking background and other students. In 1993, \$10.2 million was provided for this purpose.

Religion

In every national census taken in Australia, a voluntary question on religious affiliation has been asked. Since 1933, the voluntary nature of the religion question has been specifically stated. In 1971, the instruction 'if no religion, write none' was introduced. The following table provides a summary of the major religious affiliations at each census since 1911. At the 1991 Census, 74 per cent of the population stated a Christian religion compared with 95.9 per cent in 1911.

11.51 MAJOR RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS, CENSUS YEARS

Census year	Anglican	Cath- olic	Other Christ- ian	Total Christ- ian	Non- Christ- ian	No religion	Religion not stated	Other(a)	Total '000
								%	
1911	38.4	22.4	35.1	95.9	0.8	0.4	(b)2.7	0.2	4,455.0
1921	43.7	21.7	31.6	96.9	0.7	0.5	(b)1.7	0.2	5,435.7
1933	38.7	19.6	28.1	86.4	0.4	0.2	12.8	0.1	6,629.8
1947	39.0	20.9	28.1	88.0	0.5	0.3	10.9	0.2	7,579.4
1954	37.9	22.9	28.5	89.4	0.6	0.3	9.5	0.2	8,986.5
1961	34.9	24.9	28.4	88.3	0.7	0.4	10.5	0.2	10,508.2
1966	33.5	26.2	28.5	88.2	0.7	0.8	10.0	0.3	11,599.5
1971	31.0	27.0	28.2	86.2	0.8	6.7	6.0	0.2	12,755.6
1976	27.7	25.7	25.2	78.6	1.0	8.3	11.8	0.4	13,548.4
1981	26.1	26.0	24.3	76.4	1.4	10.8	10.9	0.5	14,576.3
1986	23.9	26.0	23.0	73.0	2.0	12.7	11.9	0.4	15,602.2
1991	23.8	27.3	22.9	74.0	2.6	12.9	10.2	0.3	16,850.3

(a) Comprises non-theistic affiliation and religion inadequately described. (b) Includes 'object to state'.

Source: Census 86 — Religion in Australia (2510.0) and Census 1991.

Australia's population grew by 15.6 per cent in the decade to 1991. For the same period, many religions grew at a rate greater than the national population.

Of the Christian groups, the Pentecostal and Baptist faiths experienced the greatest increase in support. Only the Churches of Christ and the Salvation Army demonstrated declining or static adherence. Buddhism and Islam showed the most significant increase in allegiance within the non-Christian religion group.

Catholics have recently replaced Anglicans as the largest religious group in Australia. A small part of this growth can be attributed to recent overseas migration. According to the 1991 Census, over 320,000 Catholics had arrived in Australia since 1981. The majority originated from Europe and the USSR (34%) and South East Asia (28%).

Non-Christian religions, while comprising only 2.6 per cent of the population, have grown

from 1.4 per cent in 1981. The number claiming such allegiances have increased by 247,500 (125.3%). Part of this growth is attributable to recent immigration. For example, 23,560 Muslims (16% of all Australian adherents) migrated from the Middle East and North Africa, 69,593 Buddhists (49.8%) from South East Asia and 14,215 Hindus (32.6%) from southern Asia, during the 1981-91 period.

During the period 1981-91, the majority of migrants without a religious affiliation came from the United Kingdom and Ireland (35,237), Hong Kong (25,854) and Viet Nam (20,740).

The following table shows the breakdown of religious groupings by the number and percentage of affiliates within each at the 1981 and 1991 Censuses.

11.52 GROWTH IN RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, 1981 AND 1991 CENSUSES

Religion	1981		1991		Growth (%)
	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	
Christian					
Anglican	3,810.5	26.1	4,018.8	23.8	5.7
Baptist	190.3	1.3	279.8	1.7	47.0
Catholic	3,786.5	26.0	4,606.0	27.3	21.7
Churches of Christ	89.4	0.6	78.3	0.5	- 12.5
Jehovah's Witnesses	51.8	0.4	74.8	0.4	44.4
Lutheran	199.8	1.4	250.9	1.5	25.6
Orthodox	421.3	2.9	474.8	2.8	12.7
Pentecostal	72.1	0.5	150.6	0.9	108.8
Presbyterian & Reformed	637.8	4.4	732.0	4.3	14.8
Salvation Army	71.6	0.5	72.4	0.4	1.1
Uniting Church	1,203.4	8.2	1,387.7	8.2	15.3
Other	598.8	4.1	339.6	2.0	- 43.3
Non-Christian					
Buddhist	35.1	0.2	139.8	0.8	298.3
Islam	76.8	0.5	147.5	0.9	92.1
Judaism	62.1	0.4	74.3	0.4	19.5
Other	23.6	0.2	83.6	0.5	254.4
No religion	1,576.7	10.8	2,176.6	12.9	38.0
Not stated					
Inadequately described	1,668.8	11.4	1,762.2	10.5	5.6
Total	14,576.3	100.0	16,850.3	100.0	15.6

Source: Census 1991.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

The ABS has a far wider range of information on Australia than that contained in the *Year Book*. Information is available in the form of regular publications, electronic data services, special tables and from investigations of published and unpublished data.

For further information contact ABS Information Services at one of the addresses listed on the page facing the Introduction to the *Year Book*.